BOMBAY ASIATIC

539

REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,684.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PUTTIALLA, 850 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. F. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 8th December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. F. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	,, 300	,, 131
To Suez	,, 280	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 10th January 1877.
Do. do. 5th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	R. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 2nd December 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424		13th Dec.
					1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers, of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	—	29th November.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	—	24th December.
CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class.... Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING. ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
Weight 12 ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Weight 14½ ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
4 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure,
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 7th DEC. 1876.

In consequence of the CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL, For the benefit of the Sufferers by the recent Famine, there will be

NO PERFORMANCE OF WILLARD AND HUDSON'S NEW COMPANY WANDERINGS.

FRIDAY, 8th DECEMBER 1876, GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, AND THIRD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

LAST TIME OF WILLARD'S MARVELLOUS METAMORPHOSES.

FULL PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

TOWN HALL.

THE CELEBRATED DR. LYNN, OF EGYPTIAN HALL, LONDON, Will give one of his AMUSING AND CHARMING ENTERTAINMENTS at the above Hall, on SATURDAY, the 9th DECEMBER 1876.

(Full particulars at a later date.)

Reserved Seats may now be secured at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and EMPRESS'S PROCLAMATION HOLIDAYS on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th December 1876.

LOUIS FRANK, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

CARVER AND GILDER, GENERAL DECORATOR, PICTURE-FRAME MAKER, and IMITATOR of WOODS and MARBLES, LANDSCAPES of INDIAN SCENERY PAINTED TO ORDER, IN OIL OR WATER COLORS.

Illuminated and Ornamental Work of every kind, Contracts entered into for Painting and Decorating PALACES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, &c.

SEWING MACHINES. THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

SOUNDY & COMPANY

Would invite special attention to their varied assortment of HAND and TREADLE MACHINES, which are offered at a LOWER PRICE than quoted by any other Firm.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES:—

W. F. THOMAS & Co.'s,
SINGER COMPANY'S,
THE EXPRESS, THE AGENORIA,
THE WHEELER AND WILSON,
THE HUMBOLT,
THE NEW LINCOLN,
THE LITTLE WONDER,
THE ORIGINAL SUPERIOR (Howe System)
LA SILENCIEUSE,
SEWING AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES,
MACHINES FOR TAILORS AND BOOT MAKERS,
MACHINES FOR HEAVY LEATHER WORK,

Every Sewing Machine is sent out in perfect working order with all accessories.

Illustrated and detailed lists on application to

SOUNDY & Co, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN JURIST.

A LEGAL PUBLICATION For the 3 Presidencies of India.

The Indian (late Madras) Jurist.

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To The Indian Jurist	(24 Nos.)	Rs. 20	Rs. 24
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To Ditto Quarterly	(6 Nos.)	,, 5	,, 6

Single Copy, One Rupee.

The above Rates include Indian Postage.

Part I. will be published on the 1st of each Month.
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From 1st January, 1877.

This Periodical of 80 Pages Monthly, is the CHEAPEST PUBLICATION IN INDIA.

No Judge, Advocate, or Pleader, should be without it.

Subscribers favouring the Editor with a "Leading Article" will find the *Honorarium* liberal.

Every Subscriber will, from time to time, have it in his power to forward something of legal interest for publication in the *Indian Jurist*, and such aid is earnestly solicited, as without it the ordinary Reports of Cases in the Indian Courts are insufficient for 80 pages monthly—and even in Law, variety is charming.

Agents		
	Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.	Bombay.
	,, Thacker, Spink, & Co.	Calcutta.
	,, Peake, Allen, & Co.	Lucknow.
	,, John & Co.	Allahabad.
	,, C. Foster & Co.	Madras.
	,, Mr. W. Ball	Lahore.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877.

ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND Proceeding up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons fitted in various degrees of completeness,

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases; CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY; Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique; PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.; WINES; LIQUORS; Soda and other Aerated Waters, And other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,100.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash	Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash	,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash	Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Calcutta, Bombay, & "Allenville," Simla.

LOCKETS.

In Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12, Rs. 17 to 95. Engraved, Rs. 20 to 105. Set with Gems, Rs. 28 to 500. The Guinea Lockets reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size, Rs. 26.

SCARF PINS AND SCARF RINGS.

Plain Gold Horse-shoe and various patterns, Rs. 10 to 35; set with Gems, Rs. 20 to 200.

GOLD PENCILS.

Gold Telescopic Pendant Pencil (and Pen) Cases, of rich Coloured Gold Elegantly Decorated, or quite Plain, Rs. 20 to 65.

GOLD CHARMS.

For the Watch Chain in Great Variety.

STUDS AND SLEEVES LINKS.

With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased, or Enamelled Gold in Cases, Rs. 40 to 100.

STUDS.

Plain or Engraved Gold, handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for Evening Wear, set with Precious Stones, Rs. 18 to 150.

7th December 1876. RAMPART ROW.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS. Ex. "PEKIN."

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED NEW SUPPLIES OF

HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 110 to Rs. 850
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600
PIANOFORTES	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,200
HARMONIFLUTES	from Rs. 45 to Rs. 85.
ORCHESTRINES	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600.
GUITARS	from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120
VIOLINS	from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120
BANJOS	from Rs. 6 to Rs. 45
FLUTES	from Rs. 2 to Rs. 64
FLAGEOLETS	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25
CONCERTINAS	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25
Do. ENGLISH	from Rs. 55 to Rs. 100

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS of every description kept in stock. Full particulars and Catalogues on application to

S. ROSE & Co.

PIANOFORTE HIRE & PIANOFORTE TUNING.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a number of splendid 7 Octaves New Sympathetic Grand Squares, which S. ROSE & Co. are prepared to let out on hire on special terms, *inclusive of tuning.*

N.B.—S. ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Agents and Importers of the noted Sympathetic Piano.

PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year. S. ROSE & Co. have secured the services of an excellent Pianoforte Tuner from London, who holds the highest certificates as to ability in his calling.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

*THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EAGLE, Captain C. Hodgson, Junior, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILL of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Eagle.

Bombay, 6th December 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

25 cases Turkey red cambrics and garments, 28 yards.
7 ,, white ground prints, 26 yards.
1 ,, superior black woolen cloth.
1 ,, white flannel.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 ,, Turkey red twist No. 40.

Household furniture such as tables, chairs tea poy, presses, camp cot, couch, &c., &c.

Lots of American heckony spokes, wheels hubs, felloes, &c.

NOTICE TO SPINNING COMPANIES, SHIP-CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 7th instant, MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 2 P.M.

About 50 bales of Hessian cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE YARKAND SILK YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay Green.

About 40 bales fine Yarkand silk yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (VUZEEFAH) AT NOWSARY.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th December 1876, at 3 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Andhiaroo Manackjee Nowrojee Uajanee, with the consent of the Official Assignee, High Court, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Frmjee Sorabjee Vuzeefadar, an Insolvent, the following.

All those pieces or parcels of second middling division of sagurwady and talow, land or ground, with huts and trees standing thereon, situated at Gholkhurry in the Town of Nowsary, containing by admeasurement about 11¼ vingas and 4½ vusse, adjoining to the 1st Eastern and 3rd Western divisions of the sagurwady and talow as shewn in a Guzerathee document of mutual distributions, dated 15th day of August 1867, and made amongst the 3 sons of Andhiaroo Sorabjee Koorsetjee Vuzeefadar, deceased, the father of the Insolvent.

Also the rights of water wells and other trees, as shown in the said document.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1876.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of a Last Batch of Japanese Lacquered ware, fancy goods, curiosities, &c., &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 2 P.M., at the room No. 40, Meadow Street, a large collection of Japanese lacquered ware, fancy goods, and curiosity, in immense varieties.

Such as ladies' work boxes, writing desks, fancy boxes, jewel and glove boxes, tea caddy, cigar stands and boxes, sets of boxes, and other boxes in immense varieties and fashions, teapoys, folding screens, gold gilt, large and small cabinets, plates and saucers, trays in great varieties, and other goods and curiosity, &c., of a description in endless varities.

The property will be on view, from this evening.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY the 9th December at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld. at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of Mill sawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of large as well as small purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, drills
10 cases T red prints.
6 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases Oxford shirtings.
40 pair white blankets.

By orders of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Captain C. Jeffery, consisting of wearing apparels, portmanteau, etc.

SALE OF FIRE BRICKS.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

About 32,597 fire bricks of the following descriptions—square, sidewedge or arch, and wedge, small crown, spilt, soap, jams, crown soap, circle, and flue.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIFFINS AND BILLIARDS. HOT TIFFINS 8 Annas 1-15 P.M.; Billiards 51 up 4 Annas Day; Night, 6 Annas. 11, Military Square, Fort, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a pair of Second-hand D. B. M. L. GUNS by John Blissett, of London, with implements and case complete. Apply to BRESLAUER & Co.

WANTED, SMALL DONKEY ENGINE, in GOOD CONDITION. Apply, stating terms, to GADDUM & Co.

CHILD'S IRON SWING COT WANTED.—Apply to "B. B. B.," care of this Paper.

TO LET, COMPACT QUARTERS, with 4 Bed-rooms, open to the breeze. Rent Rs. 35 only. Apply "D. R.," care of this Paper.

LEIBEG'S EXTRACT of MEAT in 2 oz. Jars, just received. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT ENGINEER, holding First Class Certificate. Apply to "L.L.D.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE, a four-wheeled DOG CART, in perfect order, Rs. 400. Address Major STOCKLEY, R. A., Upper Colaba.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SPARKLING "AVALON" For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned. Per dozen quarts Rs. 16.

"Hitherto all attempts to preserve the 'Must' of the apple for a sufficient time to perfect it into a true wine have failed, but the difficulty has been surmounted, and Sparkling Avalon bids fair to outrival the finest Epernays. It contains, in a marked degree, all the elements of a good wine, while the extremely moderate price places this really delicious wine within the reach of all."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

GIESLER and Co.'s	
Champagne	Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
,,	,, 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.
KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s	
Fine Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2	,, 30 ,,
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON	
No. 1 Fine Old Port	Rs. 33 per dozen,
,, 2 Rich Fruity Port	,, 27 ,,
,, 3 Red Port	,, 23 ,,
"Montigo" Red Wine	,, 14 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies:—

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION, Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

WE have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For analysis, testimonials and prices, see the Company's advertisement.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

Cask, containing 8 dozen Pints	Rs. 16	0
,, ,, 6 ,, Quarts	,, 18	0
,, ,, 4 ,, ,,	,, 13	0

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A Pure Natural Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy, for use of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."—*Inspector-General MacPherson, M.D., H. M.'s Indian Army.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

"FREE FROM THE IMPURITIES TO WHICH ORDINARY DRINKING & AERATED WATERS ARE LIABLE."—*Sanitary Record.*

"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, University of Calcutta.*

"ALL THIS PLEADS MOST STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF PURE NATURAL EFFERVESCENT WATER."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Smith, Bilbrough & Co.'s name on the label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS. Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—Calcutta, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.; Bombay Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co.; Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. Colombo, Messrs. George Wall & Co.; China and Japan, Messrs. George Smith & Co.

MRS. E. NURSE, DIPLOMED MIDWIFE and CERTIFICATED SICK NURSE, having arrived in Bombay, will be glad to attend Ladies in their ACCOUCHMENTS or Ladies in WEAK HEALTH as Sick Nurse. Address:—Mr. J. C. STEWART, 17, Meadow Street, Fort.

PAUNCHGUNNY.

TO BE SOLD, WILLIE COTTAGE and ARTHUR COTTAGE, also EAGLE'S NEST, MAHABLESHWUR. For prices and other particulars apply to Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUSIC.—Mr. J. A. CUNHA'S STRING and BRASS BAND can be obtained on the shortest notice for Balls, Parties and Soirées.

Orchestra for Theatres and accompaniment on the Piano with the Violin can also be provided.

Tuition given on the Violin and any Musical Instrument, Piano-tuning, etc., etc.

All applications made personally, or by letter, to Mr. J. A. Cunha at No. 11, Kalbadavie Road, above Mr. Furtado's Catholic Library.

NOTICE.—The ATTENTION of all LANDOWNERS in BOMBAY is INVITED to Sections 30, 31, 32 and 33 of Bombay Act No. II. of 1876, and they are requested to make the necessary transfers of their land in the Collector's Office in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 2nd December 1876.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ, PIANIST TUNER AND REPAIRER, AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PAINOS, &c.

MR. LOPEZ has returned to Bombay, and has now much pleasure to inform his Constituents and the Public that he is open to all engagements as before.

Burrows Lane, Dabul, near Portuguese Church.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE. SILICATE CARBON FILTERS of assorted patterns and sizes.

POCKET FILTERS.

Sets of double, single and 4-in-hand harnesses.

Handsome Cutch work Silver Tea Sets, Muffineers, Salvers, &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

5, Hummum Street.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

VISITOR.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the SCHOOL is now in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, by whom Boarders (*Boys and Girls*) are received, and from whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

PRIZE BOOKS.

MESSRS. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Public that they have just received from England, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of PRIZE BOOKS.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Dec. 4, 1876.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS. Wm. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEEROSHAW & Co., exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give Notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVEABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents,

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
Agents for the Patentee.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બ્રમા ટરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडिंग कोरपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at half-past three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,

Bombay, 1st December 1876.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

BAPOOROW RUGOONATH NAGPOREKER'S PURE VEGETABLE TONIC PILLS.

(Do not dissolve if boiled in milk or water for many days according to size).

THESE Pills are free from all mineral poisons or injurious substances, as analysed by Mr. E. Schrottky, exert a most beneficial and wonderful influence on the human frame. They purify and produce Blood, increase Strength, promote Digestion, excite Appetite, and in a short time speedily restore Health [illegible] Vigour. They are also a powerful remedy against Liver [illegible]plaint, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Weakness of Joints, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, General Debility, Female Complaints, and Diseases of Children, &c., &c., as detailed in Handbills. Thousands have obtained relief from their use, and many Europeans and Natives have given flattering Testimonials. The Pills and Handbills giving full particulars can be had at Messrs. FERNANDES, & Co, 9, Meadow Street, and at the Depot, No 54, Kalbadavie Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6TH DEC 1876.

IF Prince Bismarck's speech on the 3rd instant was difficult to interpret, his further utterances in the Reichstag yesterday, as received through Reuter this morning, do not throw much additional light on the position. In the first instance he speaks of Germany, under certain contingencies, taking an active part in the dispute, and, if necessary, taking up arms on behalf of Austria; now, he goes no further than mediation, and if that should fail professes to be unable to conjecture the future. What most concerns businesspeople is the absence of anything of a definite character in all this, and the consequent impossibility of entering on distant operations with any degree of certainty. The armistice, however, expires on the 1st proximo and with it should terminate all uncertainty.

The funds do not appear to have been materially affected in London yesterday. French Rentes had declined from 104 to 103¾, but Consols were still quoted at 95. Wheat, however, is reported 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher, which indicates increased apprehension of war.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet at unchanged prices, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales. To arrive the only quotation given by Reuter is for G. F. Tinnevelly November-December shipment, via Cape, 5¼, a decline of 1/16d. per lb; but from private sources we learn that there are sellers of G. F. Omrawuttee, with the G. F. clause, January-February shipment, Canal, at 5⅝d.; and Good Broach, February-March shipment, Canal, at 6d. per lb., both prices showing a loss of ⅛d. to 3/16d. per lb., in Bombay currencies.

New York telegrams of Monday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 12¼ cents, February shipment at 12 7/16 cents, an advance of 1/16 cent per lb. from the previous Wednesday when futures were last quoted.

The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874.
Two days' Receipts	44,000	31,000	41,000
Three days' ,,	65,000	66,000	73,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,911,000	1,656,000	1,518,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are reported steady at previous prices. The London General Produce markets are unaltered in every respect.

Bar Silver is still given by Reuter at 55 5-16d. per oz,

STERLING EXCHANGE, as usual on Wednesday's in anticipation of Council drafts, has been firm, with an advance of 1/16d. per rupee and ⅛d. in Private Paper. There has been very little doing, however, both buyers and sellers preferring to wait news of the allotments. A good deal of uncertainty is expressed as to the rate which will be obtained, but the general opinion seems to favour 1s. 9⅜d, and should this prove correct, we are not likely to see much alteration here. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 5-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 5-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9 5-8d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 5-8d. to 11/16	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business. Demand drafts are now quoted at 1/16 premium, and for 60 days' sight there are sellers at 99½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at nominally previous rates, although there are more sellers than buyers. We call:—Fours, Rs. 99; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with a downward tendency for everything except Spinning and Weaving shares, which, unlike most other things, are strengthened by the dulness in Cotton. Alexandra have advanced Rs. 20, Coorlas Rs. 10, Dhurrumsey Rs. 10, Khandeish Rs. 15, Madras Rs. 10, Madras United Rs. 20, National Rs. 25, and Soonderdas Spinning Rs. 15 per share. Bank of Bombays have declined ½ per cent. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 20 per share lower.

COTTON has been particularly quiet to day at, in some cases, slightly lower prices; but with advancing Freights and Exchange, and dull accounts from Home, exporters have no inducement to operate except to cover previous contracts. Of old Dhollera there are sellers of Fully Good Fair at Rs. 1,891, Good Fair at Rs. 184; New Omrawuttee, Fully Good Fair, February delivery, at Rs. 195, Good Fair at Rs. 190 per candy full pressed.

FREIGHTS are very firm at advancing rates by steamer. An engagement of Wheat by the Europa (s. s.) to arrive is reported at £2; for ready Cotton £2 0 is now asked, and forward shipment £2-7-6 per ton. By sail there is nothing whatever doing.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady at previous prices. An average business is doing in the Bazaar, but from first hands sales are small. Yarns are quieter, and both English and local makes tend in favour of buyers.

COALS are firmer, and sellers, to arrive, hold for an advance of as. 4 per ton; Davison's West Hartley by steamer being now quoted at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 2nd December, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	52,045	0	0
Merchandise	88,496	0	0
Others Recepits	850	0	0
Telegraph	577	0	0
Total Rs.	1,41,968	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,847	0	0
Merchandise	82,257	0	0
Other Receipts	1,632	0	0
Telegraph	526	0	0
Total Rs.	1,40,262	0	0
Increase Rs.	1,706	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain Arvin, sailed yesterday for Nowanuggur, in ballast.

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s. s. CALIPSO, Captain T. Egger, left Aden for Bombay on the 6th instant.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGragor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE EAGLE, 530 tons, Captain Hodgson, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from London, (August 21), brought the following cargo:—30 cases cologne, 127 casks color, 18 cases sherry, 19 packages glassware, 48 cases candles, 10 nos. chains, 512 cases matches, 2,268 blocks asphalt, 8 case butter, 68 casks tar, 35 cases clocks, 4 336 bars iron, 46 packages paper, 139 packages earthenware, 300 barrels cement, 60 kegs nails, 510 casks oil, 306 packages gunpowder, 4 packages piecegoods, 50 casks beer, 465 old iron plates, 263 cases windowglass, 16 millstones, 1,364 packages steel iron, 7 cases glass and 377 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

THE LATE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.—We must reserve for more careful examination a chart and monograph of the cyclone of October 30, for which we are indebted to Capt. W. G. Stretton; but we may note, in acknowledging receipt of the brochure, that the centre of the cyclone is pitched at a point standing 88° 4' E. longitude and 12° 30' N. latitude; and that the inmost cycle, that within which there is a dead calm, was about 12 miles wide. The line of progress of this centre seems to have been, as nearly as possible, N. N. W. for some three degrees, and then N. N. E. for the rest of its journey.—*Indian Daily News.*

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	H M S Serapis	Davidson	Portsmouth, Oct 29.
	Dromedary (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Dec 5.
	Siam (s)	Haselwood	London, Nov 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Edith Warren	Clark	Calcutta.
	Gatherer	Thomson	Calcutta.
	Harald Haarfager	Heltberg	Jeddah.
	Pearl(s)	McGregor	Coast and Cutch.
	Goa (s)	Avern	Nowanuggur.

The Steamer Dromedary, to Coast and Bhownuggur, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
1	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Mactavish	Hong-Kong, Nov 16.
	Fitzpatrick (s)	Hum hier	Penang, Nov 24.
	Moulmein (s)	Hutchinson	Kyouk Phyoo, Nov 26.
	Iron Cross	Rendall	Dundee, Aug 28.
	Eurydice	Kemp	London, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
1	Mongolia(s)		
	Socotra (s)		
	Naples (s)		
	Parkfield		
	Hamoody		

PASSENGERS.

PER ARATOON.—Mr and Mrs. A. Gray, child and servants, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. David and servants, Mr. Hockimian, Mr. N. P. Joaquim, Messrs. Eduljee and Omar, and 100 Natives deck.

PER Fitzpatrick.—7 Chinese, and 6 deck.

PER MOULMEIN.—Mr. A. Smith, Mr. F. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, 1 lady, Mr. Schultze, Capt. P. Holme, Mrs. Debnam and family, Mr. T. Determes, and 56 deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY FITZPATRICK.—Ships Royal Sovereign, Roman Empire, and Knight Commander, Barques North, Atlantic, Hamoody, and Diadem at the Sandheads.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
2	Figaro		Coconada.
	Meinam (s)		Galle and Pondicherry.
3	Commilla(s)		Bombay.
	Mong Ha(s)		Calcutta.
4	Asia (s)		Rangoon.
	Dacca (s)		Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
2	Africa (s)		Bombay.
	Ethan Allen		Coast.
3	Jsaure		Calcutta.
	Meinam (s)		Calcutta.
	Bellona (s)		Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER F. S. MEINAM.—From Marseilles to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Revd. Shea, Revd. Ruhlmann, Revd. Hegesch, Revd. Met, Revd. Vonck, Revd. Leguiel and two Nuns. From Pondichery.—Mrs. Dumaine and three children and Miss Enout. From Marseilles to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Fredericksen, Revd. Metayer, Revd. Irenee, Revd. Polycrape, and Revd. Jean Joseph From Suez.—Revd. Venel.

PER S. S. CANARA.—From Calcutta.—Mr. G. Peck. From Cocanada.—Captain Baker, Mrs. Lautanour, one child.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

PER F. S. "Meidam"—From Madras to Calcutta.—Mr. R. B. Don.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17 Morning Light, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff.
Nov. 1 Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay.
8 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Bombay.
15 Ossian, ss, Butchard, from Shield.
18 Missir E, ss, Mohamed, from Berbara.
22 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
22 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Newcastle.
23 Livorno, ss, Cruciani, from Calcutta.
23 Indus, ss, Shallard, from London.
23 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from London.
23 St Olaf, ss, Pedersen, from Cardiff.
24 Tigre, ss, Rapatel, from Shanghai.
24 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Batavia.
24 Venice, ss, Rhodes, from Cardiff.
24 Harald, ss, Bonde, from Cardiff.
25 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
25 Amydora, ss, Stephens, from Kurrachee.
25 Aretusa, ss, Coda, from Hodeidah.
26 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Bombay.
26 Arcot, ss, Burke, from Kurrachee.
27 Castilla, ss, Largoiti, from Manilla.
27 Diomed, ss, Jackson, from Liverpool.
28 Chancellor, ss, Reynolds, from Calcutta.
29 Koina, ss, Morrison, from Bombay.
29 Blenheim, ss, Ockendon, from Colombo.
29 Patna, ss, Street, from London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 23 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Bombay.
23 Livorno, ss, Cruciani, to Genova.
23 Indus, ss, Shallard, to Calcutta.
23 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.
24 Tigre, ss, Rapatel, to Marseilles.
24 Celebes, ss, Bakker, to Marseilles.
25 Missir E, ss, Mohamed, to Berbara.
25 Amydora, ss, Stephens, to Liverpool.
26 Ossian, ss, Butchart, to Calcutta.
26 Aretusa, ss, Coda, to Bussorah.
26 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Southampton
27 Arcot, ss, Burke, to London.
27 Diomed, ss, Jackson, to China
28 Castilla, ss, Largoiti, to Barcelona.
28 Chancellor, ss, Reynolds, to London.
29 Blenheim, ss, Ockendon, to London.

DEPARTURES.

Morning Light, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay.
Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Bombay.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
St. Olaf, ss, Pedersen, from Cardiff.
Venice, ss, Rhodes, from Cardiff.
Harald, ss, Bonde, from Cardiff.
Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
Koina, ss, Morrison, from Bombay.
Patna, ss, Street, from London.

DAILY IMPORTS—DECEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—255 bundles hoop iron, Tezpall Gapejee.
Macedonia s—45 casks fire clay Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Guinevere, 125 cases beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 7 cases lamps, Jooma Mitha; 200 barrels alum and 200 kegs red lead Hugh D Fisher and Co.
Macedonia s—15 cases whiskey 5 cases rum, and 10 cases ginger wine, C Bouneviale and Co.
Mirzapore s—10 hogsheads ale and 35 cases porter, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.
Deccan s—10 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Renown s—15 cases brandy, C Bouneviale and Co.
Suez s—232 casks ale, B M Meherji: 25 cases state pencils Jaithe Dossa; 27 cases oilmanstores, 8 cases cheese, and 12 cases cocoa, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Bertha s—25 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Strathclyde s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Abydash s—51 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Goddum and Co; 45 bales wool, Dayal Lilladhur; 150 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 26 bales wool, Khimjee Assur; 60 bales wool, Mote Jaitha; 50 bales wool and 70 bales hemp, Jaitha Pursotum; 35 cases wet dates, Panachund Anundjee; 55 bales cotton waste, Mamedbhoy Sazon; 36 bales cotton, Vurdhrnaw Takersee.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—4½ cwts E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj; 23 bales hides and 45 bales senna, P and O S N Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4 cases herabole, Curumally Suriff; 12 cases herabole 1 case peacock feathers, 1 case sumedar fin and 2 bales hides, Dhurumsey Velljee; 4 bales hides, Hassum Noormahomed, 11 bales hides and skins, V R R M M Chethy and Co; 5 bales skins, Chand Mahomedally and Co; 15½ cwts crotonseed, Abdoola Meeraliy 12½ cwts E teeth, Moolchund Jewraz; 6 bales wool and 20 bales skins W Nicol and Co.

FOR ST. NAZAIRE.

City of Halifax s—1,467 bags pepper, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—60 tons tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Albert Ehrensvard, 5,400 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay s—100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wickham s—252½ cwts pepper, James Mackintosh and Co; 200 bags wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Cathay s—2 bales wool, 6 cases shawls and 2 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay s—200 bales cotton, A Blaschbeck and Co; 50 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—13 cwts Samada stone, Cayamally Tyebally; 20 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 6 cases khismis, Abdool Cader Cumroodin; 25 bottles quick silver, and 2 chests silk, Rehimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 8 cases sharkfins, Shaik Amed Nosdin; 16 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th Dec. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·933
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·9
Dew Point	67·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·752
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	69·2
General Direction of wind	ESE, NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	205

HIGH COURT.—7TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Counsel's Reply.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latif vs Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassum R—Lynch and Tobin.
442-76—Jefferson and Payne—Cowasjee Pallonjee vs Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee—Lynch and Tobin and Remington, Hore and Langley.
284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ralli Brothers vs Walljee Canjee and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Part heard.
376-76—Prescot and Winter—The A I S and Manufacturing Co Ld vs The Sun Shipping Co and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
285-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lukmidass Khimji vs Navibai and another—Pestonjee Kawasjee and Rimington, Hore and Langley.
257-76—Mr Macfarlane—Hamilton Maxwell and Co vs Madhaorao Dinanath—Mr Skipsey.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

476-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Muncha vs Motilall Gulliandass and another—J C Cama and Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
794-73—Tyabjee and S—Munchershaw Merwanjee vs Dorabjee Framjee and another.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

For Judgment.

400-76—Mr Bicknell—Mungulpursad Bhowanipursad vs Framjee Nusserwanjee—Prescot and Winter.

For Investigation under Sec 5 of Act VIII of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Catherine Sussanah Kennedy vs John Kennady.

LONG CAUSES.

492-76—Crawford and Boevey—Soonderjee Jadowjee and another vs Navibai widow—Shapoorjee, and T.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

670-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isabbai, &c. vs Dayal Rattonsi and others—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

544-75—M M Munshi—Damjee Jadowjee vs Ratanvahoo and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
623-74—Lynch and Tobin—Vinayeckrao Gunputrao and others vs Lalchund Sewdass and another—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
217-76—In person—R A Dallas and another vs Gunputrao Morojee and another.
428-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bhawanidass vs Dhurrumdass Jumnadass and others—Muljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Kempster, Bgdr Genl, Madras Brigade Staff, on duty, from Cannanore.
Coningham, Capt, Madras Brigade Staff, on duty, from Cannanore.
Welch, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURE—DECEMBER 4.

Simpson, Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on duty, to Delhi.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, November 30.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr A Pengelly, Offg Depy Conservator of Forests, transferred from the N-W Provinces to the Punjab, is appointed to the charge of the Ravi Div with supervision of the demarcation of the Reserves in the Chamba State both in the Chenab and Ravi Divs.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr F St G de L Tucker, Asst Commr, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 18th Nov 1876.

Mr Tucker is posted to the Amritsar Dist.

Mr H C Fanshawe, Asst Comsr, late Offg Asst Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, rejoined the Ferozepore Dist on the forenoon of the 17th Nov 1876.

Mr F O Wilkinson, Asst Comsr, is, on the expiry of his subsidiary leave, posted to the Rawalpindi Dist, and appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst.

Mr C W Lennox, Extra Asst Comsr, Ludhiana, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd Nov 1876.

Mr H Anderson, Asst Comsr, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Hoshiarpur Dist.

Col Sir F R Pollock, K C S I, Comsr and Supt, resumed charge of the Peshawar Div on the 26th Nov 1876, on return from privilege leave.

Mr D C Macnabb is appointed Comsr and Supt, Rawalpindi Div.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D E McCracken was relieved of the office of Asst Inspr Genl of Railway Police on the afternoon of the 11th Oct, and proceeded towards Delhi in obedience to Punjab Govt Order No 90, of 22nd Sept last. He was then directed to do duty at the Central Police office, which he joined on the forenoon of the 25th Oct 1876.

Mr G St B Browne, Asst Dist Supt of Police, has obtained privilege leave of absence from the 17th Nov to the 1st Dec, both days inclusive.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following G O C D, dated 8th Nov 1876, is republished:—With reference to G O C C, 26th Sept 1876, the undermentioned officers, who have been selected as orderly officers to General Officers in command at the Imperial Assemblage, will join their appointments at Delhi on or before the 15th Dec next:—Lt C Dempster, 4th Sikh Infy.

Capt A D Stret ell, 2nd Punjab Infy, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate, for thirty days from the date of his availing himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr L J Lincoln, Clerk, 2nd class, 3rd grade, Office of Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th Nov 1876.

Mr W T Rabbitt, Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to Office of Examiner, P W Accounts, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, with effect from the 6th Nov 1876.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, Nov. 17.*)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 17th Nov., 1876

2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

General George Frederick, Viscount Templetown, K.C.B., from Colonel-Commandant 60th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Field-Marshal George, Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B., deceased. Dated 11th October, 1876.

Ordnance Store Department.

Deputy-Commissary J. F. Edwards, from halfpay, late Control Department, to be Deputy-Commissary (Supernumerary). Dated 18th November, 1876.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that his Representative, MR. BETTS, with a most complete assortment of his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December:—
BARODA, 16th November.
AHMEDABAD, 23rd "
SURAT, 1st December.
During his present visit to Bombay MR. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where letters should be addressed.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 22, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD—December 6th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles Macdonald, of a daughter.

STEVENS—December 6th, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of F. W. Stevens, Esq., C. E., of a son.

DEATH.

RUSTOMJEE.—December 6th, at his residence, Trinity Chapel Street, Dhobie Talao, Rustomjee Jeewanjee, (Father of Edaljee Rustomjee Reporter), aged 81 years, deeply regretted. The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENYON—December 1st at, 8, Old Court House Corner, the wife of James Kenyon, Fort-bagah, Oudh, of a daughter.

LIST—November 29th, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Mr. G. H. List, C.E., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

SIMPSON—November 23rd, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Stuart J. Simpson, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEARDEN—November 27th, at Bilaspur, Central Provinces, of brain fever, John Dearden, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Government Schools, Eastern Circle.

GORDON—December 1st, at Calcutta, Alexander Gordon, Esq., aged 44 years.

WOODHOUSE—December 1st, at the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, Albert Woodhouse, youngest son of the late Captain William Young Woodhouse, aged 34 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

ARGUS.—What you say about the proceedings of certain persons in Mazagon can hardly be true. You suppose that sinister motives influence them; but you, probably, have formed an erroneous opinion on the subject.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S second speech defines the position of Germany with perfect clearness. The Prince says that he will not bring to bear upon Russia such a pressure as would compel her to keep the peace; on the contrary, while dwelling upon the long established friendship between England and Germany, he betrays a leaning in favour of Russia by recommending England not to take up arms if the Emperor Alexander merely occupies half the remaining territory of Turkey in Europe. The promise that Germany will use her good offices at the Conference to arrange the differences between Russia and England means nothing at all, after the declaration made in the opening sentence of the Prince's speech that he considers the steps taken by Russia to protect the Eastern Christians are not indicative of any aggressive spirit on the part of Russia. The fact appears to be that Germany, true to the traditional policy of Prussia, as illustrated by the vacillating conduct of that Power during the Crimean War, refuses to cast in her lot definitely with either Eastern or Western Europe in the coming struggle. Prince Bismarck awaits with equanimity, if not with the curiosity of an expert in such matters, the result of a war in which England and Russia, whose relative military strength since the reconstitution of their forces is unknown, will encounter one another single-handed; and he will keep Germany out of the fray till the existence of the Austrian Empire is endangered, or till one or other of the combatants is fairly outmatched. The Prince, in the height of his confident self-complacency, has perhaps forgotten how Fortune befooled the Emperor Napoleon when he in like manner awaited the issue of the campaign of 1866, resolved that, whether Russia or Austria were victorious, he would appear upon the scene as mediator, and make his own profit out of a war in which he had taken no part. The German Chancellor has had a long run of luck, but the day may come when he, like other political speculators, will find himself out-witted by some new Bismarck, whom he had counted upon making the victim of his selfish calculations.

WHEN the full extent of the Bombay Famine dawned upon the Bombay authorities, they imagined that if a system of emigration of the people from places where distress and scarcity were specially severe to districts, such as the Central Provinces, where the necessities of life are comparatively plentiful, the result would be advantageous not only to the poor ryots but also a considerable relief to the Bombay Government. We wonder whether it would be possible to organise in this Presidency such a scheme of emigration as has found favour in Bengal for many years past, and which has achieved considerable results in relieving the surplus labour market of Bengal and distributing throughout the stratum of ignorance which exists in the lower classes of that Presidency a beneficial knowledge of other lands far across the dreaded "black waters." The tenacity with which the Bombay cultivator clings to his little bit of soil and his own village is well-known, and we daresay that a foreign emigration scheme would fail to induce any of them to trust himself far away from home. Still, it is a pity that some such machinery for relieving poor districts of a surplus population does not exist in this Presidency. The particulars of Bengal emigration given in the last "Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1875-76, by J. H. Grant, M. D., Protector of Emigrants," are exceedingly interesting, and show indirectly that an enterprising coolie has now an opportunity of becoming comparatively wealthy, whereas twenty or thirty years ago he had no prospects ahead beyond a dull dead-level existence of poverty and misery. Seven British and foreign agencies—namely, for Mauritius, Jamaica, Demerara, Natal, Trinidad, Guadeloupe, and Martinique—were established, and their agents travelled on recruiting expeditions through the North-Western Provinces, Behar, Oudh, Bengal, Central India, Orissa, the Punjab, and even apparently into Bombay city, Nepaul and other Native States. These recruiting agents succeeded in collecting 9,251 labourers who were duly despatched to the different Colonies for service in which they had enlisted. The largest number of emigrants were found in the North-West Provinces, from which no fewer than 4,382 persons consented to go abroad—290 volunteering for the Mauritius, 1,741 for Demerara, 967 for Trinidad, 400 for Jamaica, 185 for Natal, and 799 for the French Colonies. Behar furnished the next greatest number of emigrants—2,306—of which the majority booked themselves for Demerara and the French Colonies. In Madras, Bombay, and other miscellaneous places, only 97 emigrants were found; and the Native States, in which, according to Sir Richard Temple, the emigration agents had no right to penetrate, supplied 87 people. Among the 9,251 emigrants, Demerara seems to have been by far the most popular labour field, for no less than 3,849 went thither; the French Colonies and Trinidad were next in favour, 1,850 proceeding to the former and 1,653 to the latter. We are not told the reason of the great popularity of Demerara, but it would appear to be owing to the high rate of wages that prevails throughout British Guiana, and perhaps also to the comparatively good faith which the planters keep with their imported labourers—a result doubtless due in a great measure to Mr. Jenkins' inquiry into the coolie trade before he surprised his friends with "Ginx's Baby." In Demerara adult males from fifteen upwards are employed in cultivating the soil or manufacturing the produce six days in the week, holidays excepted, seven hours a-day in the fields or ten hours indoors, and the rate of pay is 8as. a-day. Boys from 10 to 15 get 5as. 4p. a-day, and females above 10 get the same pay as the boys. All the coolies get a prescribed rate of cheap rations, free quarters, free medical attendance, and are entitled to a free passage back to Calcutta after they have served for 10 years. In Trinidad and Jamaica the terms are somewhat similar. In Mauritius, Natal, and the French Colonies the rate of pay averages Rs. 5 a month, but the great attraction of the French Colonies probably lies in the fact that though the rate of pay is comparatively low, yet the labourer may claim a free passage back to Bengal after five years' service. It is surprising that any labourers at all can be found for the Mauritius, because there a free passage is not provided by the Colony, and the labourer is therefore at the mercy of his employer, who apparently may or may not grant a free passage home just as it suits him. Probably the reason why coolies consent to go to the Mauritius is because it lies comparatively near home, being on the outskirts of the Indian Ocean; but that the place has earned a bad name as a labour market is apparent from the small number of coolies who consent to emigrate thither. Altogether, however, the emigration scheme in Bengal does not appear to satisfy its promoters, and last year it was a comparative failure in consequence of the sudden diminution of emigrants. In 1873-74 the number of emigrants despatched was 24,569; in 1874-75, 20,230; and in the year under report, it fell to 9,251. The last mentioned number fell far short of the requirements of the different Colonies; for whereas Demerara would have taken 6,000 Bengalees, it could only get little more than half that number, and though the rising and comparatively unknown Colony of Natal would have taken 4,000, it could only obtain 362. The Protector of Emigrants attributes this sudden falling off in the case of emigrants for British Guiana to the comparative cheapness of food in Bengal, and in some degree to the "inadequacy of the terms in respect to a "free return passage to meet certain considera-"tions which must seriously influence the Indian "labourer in determining as to whether he will "emigrate—considerations such as the loss of "caste, the separation for many years from "home and friends, the chance of never re-"turning, his utter ignorance of the Colony "offering employment, and consequent in-"ability to estimate satisfactorily the value "or otherwise of the inducements held out "to him." But most of these considerations existed before 1875-76, and in our opinion they do not satisfactorily account for the sudden falling off of more than 50 per cent. of the number of emigrants in the preceding year. Are the ships that convey labourers to and from Bengal and the labour fields properly looked after? And have they not obtained a bad reputation already among the Bengal labourers? The coolies were carried away last year only in sailing-ships, and although the mortality among them may have been less than could have been expected, yet the greatest care in examining the accommodation provided for passengers in these sailing ships ought to be taken by the emigration officers, as the horrors of a protracted voyage in a sailing vessel must be considerable where a number of weak human beings are huddled together. We observe one ship, the Cheetah, to have been distinguished by the mortality of coolies on board both in going to and returning from Jamaica. The return voyage especially must have been horrible, as more than 33 persons out of every 100 died; and it is easy to understand that if the story of such a voyage leaked out among the labouring population of Bengal, the result would certainly be a sudden decline of the popularity of emigration. There are one or two more items in the Report before us which are interesting. Many of the coolies would appear to have returned to Bengal with a competence for life—at least to them. 1,782 returned from Mauritius with an aggregate of Rs. 2,86,989 among them, giving an average of Rs. 161 to each person. 443 returned from Demerara with an average of Rs. 210 each; from St. Vincent 40 returned, with an average of Rs. 175 each; from Jamaica, 268 returned, with an average of Rs. 75 each; from Natal, 139 returned, with an average of 271 each; and from Trinidad, two lucky fellows were able to return by the mail steamer, with the handsome sum of Rs. 2,843 each! These facts show that whatever disadvantages emigration may have to Bengal labourers, yet it is on the whole a very profitable venture, as with the present low rate of wages in this country, a coolie might work hard all his life and yet be unable to die anything else than a mere pauper. It is curious to note that a large number (381) of "labourers" emigrated under the age of 2 years; 655, under the age of 10; 2,018 under the age of 20; 5,473, under the age of 30; 689, under the age of 40; 33, under the age of 50; while two very venturesome individuals embarked when under 60. It might be supposed that among the emigrants no members of a high caste would be found; but to show how mistaken such a view is we need only quote the following figures:—1,628 high caste Brahmans embarked for labour in the Colonies; 2,518 Hindoo agriculturists, 746 Hindoo artisans, 3,055 low-caste men, 1,299 Mussulmans, and 5 Christians. Thus, low-caste emigrants were in a decided minority. It is one of the principal endeavours of the emigration agents, when shipping labourers, to ship not less than 40 women to each 100 men—in order, obviously, that an attempt may be made to raise small colonies of Bengalee estate workers. In the year under report, however, their attempts to obtain this proportion of women to men were failures, and the subject is animadverted on by the Lieutenant-Governor, who seems to think that this year the emigration agents have not been doing their duties so thoroughly as usual. In reviewing Dr. Grant's report Sir Richard Temple remarks with pleasure that the decrease of mortality in the depôts of late years is very satisfactory, but he regrets that no particulars are given about when or at what intervals the emigrant depôts were inspected, nor about the state of these buildings and the accommodation provided for the emigrants. Dr. Grant mentions that agencies were started in Calcutta to procure labourers for St. Vincent, Nevis, Cayenne, and Surinam, but that they proved failures—the reason of which appears to be that during the past two or three years there has been great mortality among the Indian labourers in French and Dutch Guiana, and that many labourers have been set to work in the gold mines, a description of labour for which they are unsuited. We think that if some statistics of the advantages of emigration to the colonies, where there is a constant demand for common labour, were placed attractively before the poor and struggling tillers of the soil in this Presidency, many of them might be induced to emigrate, just as their brethren do in Bengal. An extensive emigration scheme would greatly relieve the hands of the local Government, which has now so many mouths to fill, while it would prove advantageous to the people themselves. At all events, the experiment is worth trying. If it fails no harm will be done, while if it succeeds a great deal of good will be the result.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 17TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Suez with the English mails of the 17th November on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J H Greenfield
Mr and Mrs Hiden
Mr Strickland
Mr Whitfeld
Mrs Crawford
Mr and Mrs Kleinknecht
Capt and Mrs. Morris, & child
Mr H Morris
Mr Kempson
Mr G A Cox
Mrs S Mylne
Mr Watson
Lady and Miss Morgan and European female servant.
Capt Chamber
Mr and Mrs B L Winton
Mrs Steel
Miss Banister
Capt and Mrs Cooke, child & infant
Mrs Frost
Mrs Grant
Capt Rutherford
Mrs Percival and infant
Col E G Thomas
Mrs Mackenzie
Mrs Porter
Major Pearson
Sir D Wedderburn
Mr A Hult
Miss Stuart
Mr Routh
Mr G E Ewing
Mr Hadwin
Capt and Miss Frere
Mrs Harsley, child and infant
Mrs S Murrel and child
Mr W S Potter
Mr Wilkinson, & 2 native men servant
Miss Henry
Mr J Cooper
Mr R Rice
Mr J Cameron
Mrs Mears
Mrs Abbot
Mr G R Payter
Mrs James
Miss Carter
Miss M G Stewart
Mr and Mrs Mongston
Mr W Gould
Mr H W and Miss Walker
Mr J Garnett
Mr and Mrs Cruddas, child, infant, and European servant
Mr R J Brewer
Mr D Wilson
Mr G P Robinson
Lt S R Sandwith
Mr Smith and five children
Mr and Mrs Ingram, child, infant and European male and female servant.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W Adams
Mr H F Ziffee
Mr Fauldee
Mr Steintelt
Mr Douglas
Mr Wilkinson
Mr G de F Grant
Val Prinsep
Lady and Miss Westropp and maid
Col and Mrs Lyster
Mr C Stewart

FROM VENICE.

Col Tierney
Mr W Cornell
Mr Cochinard.
Mr Monord
Mr Lindsay
Mr MacGregor
Mr Cavendish
Mr Remmeis
Mr Palmer
Mr A Scott
Mr W Almon
Mrs Webb
Miss Webb

FROM SUEZ

Capt and Miss Pratt
Mr and Mrs Shillaber & maid
Mr and Mrs Anderson
Mr Sankins
Odoor Begboo
Sir M Westropp
Mr J A Simon
Mr A E Saill

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH Nov.

THE bellicose language of Lord Beaconsfield at the Lord Mayor's banquet, to which I referred in my last letter, has been followed by other serious incidents, all of which seem to be adverse to a peaceful settlement of the Eastern Question. Within twelve hours of the Premier's injudicious utterances the Czar made a speech at Moscow which, in effect, if not intentionally, was a bold answer to Lord Beaconsfield's bunkum. This was followed by an order to mobilize about a quarter of a million of the Russian Army. Simultaneously with the arrival of this news the *London Gazette* published a despatch of Lord Derby to Lord Loftus, giving a historical narrative of the recent negotiations, which is a most incriminating document to Russia, though the imputations upon her conduct are very deftly hidden in diplomatic courtesies. We next had news of Turkey persistently objecting to a Conference, and calling every available man to arms. Rumours of war, too, have reached us from Austria, and there are signs of a disposition on her part to risk the anger of her own Slavic subjects, and to call out her reserves. Our own Government are undoubtedly making very active preparations for the worst, and Austria is said to be in perfect accord with them, if not in actual alliance. The above recapitulation of the week's events makes up a very warlike bill of fare.

I will deal, first of all, with Lord Beaconsfield's speech. The press and public opinion have universally condemned it, and for much the same reasons as I anticipated in my last letter. There may have been a justification for it, or, more strictly speaking, an object for it, but even allowing for such an excuse the speech is either excused or explained away, even by Lord Beaconsfield's supporters. Sir Stafford Northcote's address at the Colston banquet was mainly intended to destroy the ill effects of his leader's remarks, just as Lord Derby had once before provided an antidote to the Premier's Bucks election speech. It has now happened on several occasions that the injudicious language of Lord Beaconsfield has not only brought discredit on the work of his colleagues but has required them to provide a remedy for the harm that he has done to them and to their party. The present case was an instance of the same kind. It was a direct encouragement to the Turk to maintain his characteristic stubbornness, even at time when reforms were being urged upon him by Lord Beaconsfield's own Cabinet. The Carlton is deeply annoyed at the Premier's language. The Tories argue, and I think justly, that Lord Beaconsfield might have said all that was necessary about maintaining the territorial integrity of Turkey and about the sacredness of treaties, without putting a whip into the hands of the humanitarians to lash him for his apparent Philo-Turkism. The effect of the speech has not only been damaging to the party at home, but it has been misinterpreted abroad, and it was natural, therefore, to suppose that the Czar's Moscow speech was intended as an answer to it. That Moscow address has been more pregnant with importance than any other event of the week, and its threatening language was perhaps the least significant part of it. For the first time the Czar not only declared his sympathy with the Slavic movement, but he placed himself at the head of it. Hitherto, out of deference to the views of Germany and Austria, but more especially the latter, that movement has only been tolerated by the ruler of Russia. Some members of the Czar's family, notably the Empress and the Czarewitch, have encouraged it, but Alexander has avoided, if he has not actually opposed it. He now declares himself in sympathy—and from his position, at the head of a cause which aims at the disintegration of the Austrian as well as the Turkish Empires; a cause, too, which is viewed with great jealousy by Germany, knowing as she does that if Panslavism succeeds, Russia will be twice as formidable as she is at the present day. It is therefore not surprising to hear that the Czar's speech has not only done much to jeopardise the neutrality of Germany; but that it has forced Austria into far more sympathy with the Turk, or perhaps, to put it more correctly, into an attitude of growing antagonism towards Russia. One other passage of the Czar's speech was hardly less important. I refer to the expression of his firm determination to act independently if Turkey does not meet his demands and give satisfactory guarantees. These be very big words, especially in recollection of the circumstance that it was just because Russia determined to act independently that she once provoked the hostility of England, France, and Italy. If Mr. Gladstone's head were not dulled by the softness of his heart, this sentence of the Czar's speech ought to reveal to him the danger into which the model Power of Europe—according to his idea—is rushing. Speaking in Parliament only so recently as the last day in July, Mr. Gladstone thus summarised the result of the Crimean War. "It took away the protectorate of one power, but substituted for it a European conscience expressed by the joint action of the European powers. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this principle, and I cordially agree with the mover of this resolution [Mr. Bruce] that that principle lies at the root of the whole matter." As the Czar's declarations are now diametrically opposed to such a principle the incident will surely not be lost upon so sensitive a mind as that of the ex-Premier. I need make very little remark about the credit which his Majesty took to himself for having wrung an armistice from Turkey. To say that the Porte yielded to "his demands" for the immediate conclusion of an armistice, was neither more nor less than a piece of imperial bounce. It exactly accorded with the estimate which everybody outside Russia had placed upon the *ultimatum*—namely, that having been conceded before it was asked for, it was mainly intended by its framers for home consumption. It was dished up with that object at Moscow, and as Russian vanity has been gratified thereby, it has served its purpose.

But the Czar's words in the old Slav capital were succeeded by acts, and for a few hours Europe was in a state of scare. The speech was followed by an immediate order to mobilize six army corps, and this is now being proceeded with. Whether Russia is preparing for war in order to secure peace, no man here can say; but there is certainly a very strong impression, and it prevails in influential quarters, that Russia is only thinking of her own public opinion, and the susceptibilities of her own people. That she is, in fact, pursuing the same game of brag which she adopted in regard to the *ultimatum*. But this form of procedure has a very ugly look. The Conference is to meet with Russia sitting in arms before its door, and no one knows what demands of reform and guarantees the Russian Government will make. Some of the facts, too, mentioned by this morning's paper, that the War Office has already selected twenty-one battalions, seven regiments of cavalry, and eighty guns as a first force for active operations in the East, should their services be required, are not very re-assuring. We read also that English engineers are already superintending the defences of the Danube, that Woolwich arsenal is to turn out two million ball cartridges a week instead of half a million, that orders have been issued to soldiers on furlough in Ireland to join their regiments at present in England, and that the Admiralty have determined to prepare two more ironclads for immediate service. Russian threats have thus been followed by English preparations for war on a very definite scale, and, as I have already pointed out, it is expected that Austria will also mobilize a part of her army. But to my mind, and in the opinion of many well informed men, the darkest feature of this Eastern business does not lie in these outward preparations for war. Turkish obstinacy is a greater source of danger than Russian bravado. Turkey is making tremendous preparations for campaign in Bulgaria, and in the Eastern corner of Asia Minor, but what is worse still, she has obstinately refused to accept the Conference. It is the old story,—she wants to know what is to be submitted to her, with the object it may be of anticipating the action of the Powers, just as she tried to anticipate the Andrassy Note with an Iradé, and as she endeavoured to meet the subsequent proposals of England by publishing a constitution for the whole of the Empire. If Turkey does not yield to the pressure of England, and accept this Conference, war, I fear, may be regarded as almost certain, but if once the Conference commences active work, it will not only aim at reforming Turkey, but it will bring an enormous pressure upon Russia to restrain her warlike tendencies. I still think that the chances are very remote of peace being disturbed after once the Conference meets for business. Russia will be the only quarrelsome element in the conclave, and is it reasonable that she will break it up or separate herself from it in order to fly in the face of Europe? The Conference is but the natural outcome of the very armistice which she professes to have obtained for Turkey. Russia has already agreed to the bases of that Conference both in so far as they relate to the English proposals, and to the recommendations of the Andrassy Note as embraced, and in fact, before they were embodied in Lord Derby's plan. Besides, the Powers are bound by stronger ties than they were twenty-three years ago to resist Russian encroachment under the guise of Russian humanity, and the Czar has himself given point to that feeling by his declarations of sympathy for the Slavic cause. It becomes clearer every day that Russia will have no allies. Italy, unduly credited with sympathy for her—or rather with schemes of her own—has already backed out of a dubious position. I have said enough to show how little would bring England and Austria into the field, and though Germany may be watching France, it is none the less sure that the Slavic propaganda will point more clearly than ever to the necessity of watching her interests on the Danube. By her make-believe show of a fixed purpose of going to war, and thus seeking to overawe Europe, Russia has simply isolated herself. Without allies and without funds Russia would find the Turks and the Central Asian Mahomedans a hard nut to crack, but if England and Austria took the field also, it might not be the Turkish but more probably the Russian Empire that would be shaken to its base. The one question upon which everything hinges at the present moment is the Porte's assent to the Conference. We have already seen instances enough of the dilatory habit of the Turk in matters of diplomacy, and herein lies our chief hope that the Porte will yield. If he grasps the nettle it will not sting him.

The publication of Lord Derby's dispatch threw some fresh light upon the course which England had taken in the course of the past few months at Constantinople. It was now, for instance, to learn that in one of his fits of obstinacy the Turk had to be threatened with the withdrawal of the English Ambassador—a fact which should be regarded as of some importance to those who consider that the Turk is without feeling or prejudice, and may be as easily manipulated as a Hindoo. The despatch likewise showed that the British Government had courageously taken Russia to task for the assistance she had permitted to be given by men and means to the Servian cause, and to the effect which that assistance had produced in prolonging the war. But the most important part of the dispatch was that which confirmed my own narrative of the words of warning addressed by Lord Derby to Count Schouvaloff, when the latter announced that Russia could not accept the six months' armistice offered by Turkey. On that occasion Lord Derby assured Count Schouvaloff that, "however strong might be the feeling of national indignation against Turkish cruelties, it would be superseded by a very different sentiment if it were once believed by the English nation that Constantinople was threatened;" and when having added "that, rightly or wrongly, the conclusion to which every one here would come would be that the rejection by Russia of the Turkish proposal indicated a fixed purpose of going to war," he entreated Count Schouvaloff "to omit no effort to make his Government understand the light in which this resolution would be viewed by the English people." These are almost the same words, in effect they are precisely the same, as those which I was able to quote when I referred to this remarkable interview in a previous letter. They were not lost upon Count Schouvaloff, for, as I have already told you, he telegraphed them directly to the Czar, without sending through the customary channel of the Russian Chancellory.

In another respect Lord Derby's dispatch is exceedingly valuable. It gives some clue to the nature of the English proposals of reform which, as we now know, are to be the frame-work of the Conference. I have given the substance of them in previous letters, but I now produce them in a compact form. First. The *status quo* both as regards Servia and Montenegro. Second. That Bosnia and Herzegovina shall have a system of local administrative autonomy, by which is to be understood a system of local institutions, which shall give the population some control over their own local affairs, and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority. There is to be no question of the creation of a tributary state. Guarantees of a similar kind to be provided against mal-administration in Bulgaria. These are the proposals mentioned in Lord Derby's dispatch. One can well understand that they leave a deal to be filled in, and recent negotiations have been directed to that end, the Andrassy Note being drawn from in order to supply the deficiencies of Lord Derby's outline. The crucial point will be not so much in the scheme of reform, but in the method of carrying it out, and more especially in Bulgaria. There are many ways in which this may be done—by enlarged consular supervision, by a special body of European administrators, or by making over the provinces, for a term of years, to a commission representative of the Powers. Russia, we know, is in favour of a military occupation, and the *Times* has frequently advanced the same idea, suggesting that France should be invited to perform this police duty. But France does not care about it, and Germany would object to see France in such a position that she could work into an alliance with Russia. Austria would be jealous of an Italian occupation, and Russia would object to any occupation by everybody except herself or France. It will be on this question of guarantee that Russia is expected to make her most stringent demands, and we may count in some degree upon the Conference yielding to her if only to satisfy her vanity; that she may say soothing words to her people as she has already done in the case of the *ultimatum*.

It was stated in the newspapers last week that the authorities at Woolwich arsenal were preparing to manufacture guns of 150 tons. It now turns out that that proposal has been set aside for another of a more ambitious character. Colonel Fraser is prepared to build weapons of 200 tons if only Mr. Barnaby, the chief constructor at the Admiralty, will construct ships with a space of 50 feet for each gun, for that is to be the length of the proposed weapon. Failing that, Captain Fraser will fall back upon a lighter gun of 164 tons. The subject is now under Captain Barnaby's consideration. The Italian Government, I read, are about to build ships with a plating of 32 inches, and it is even suggested that the thickness may be 36 inches.

I understand that the Prince of Wales has suggested the establishment of an Indian Art Scholarship, the funds to be supplied from the proceeds of the Exhibition at the India Museum and Bethnal Green of the presents that His Royal Highness received in India. Those proceeds amount to nearly £5,000. The scholarship is intended for qualified natives who desire to complete their art studies in England.

After what I have already written about Bishop Mylne, your readers may not be surprised to hear that a dispatch has been addressed to the Bombay Government requesting that they will call upon the right reverend prelate to give an explanation of some of his recent speeches reported in the Bombay papers. A good deal has been lately said about Lord Salisbury's religious views. I think your readers may rest assured, if assurance be necessary, that those views are not likely to influence him in dealing with the misconduct of a colonial bishop.

POSTSCRIPT, 6 P.M.

I hear that news has been received at the Foreign Office this evening which leaves no doubt that Turkey will accept the Conference. Her principal quibble has related to the question of administrative autonomy, she naturally preferring her own scheme of constitutional reform for the whole Empire, to the limited scheme of the Powers for the three favoured Provinces. I do not suppose that the proposal of the Great Powers will prevent her carrying out her own scheme for the rest of the Empire, if she desires to do so.

PROSPECTS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the 'Oxford movement' in 1835, the breach between 'individualism in religion' and Anglo-Catholicism has invisibly widened. England is not necessarily more Roman Catholic, but she is infinitely further removed from Protestantism. The so-called Catholic element is ejecting Reformation principles, and the possibly legitimate exponent of the English Church is now Anglicanism—

> "Planted 'tis said, there in the Samnites place,
> To guard for Rome the intermediate space;
> Lest these or those some day should make a raid
> In time of war and Roman soil invade."

Her attitude naturally is closely watched.

It is notorious that, within the last 40 years, there has been an increasing secession from her communion in favour of Rome, a corresponding tendency to formal worship, an adoption of Roman phraseology, of the principles of Roman theology, etc., sufficient to raise a doubt whether the end of the 19th century may not find English Catholicism completely subservient to Roman authority. Can Anglicanism guarantee the English Church her present position?

It is improbable Tradition and symbolical Creed can avert doctrinal aberration, for clearly they can never do more for the English Church than they have done for the unreformed Catholic. The articles, homilies, and prayer-book are manifestly too human to exact submission on divine authority, and submission can be conceded on no other. Holy Scripture may 'contain all things necessary to salvation,' but if we understand by this, that Holy Scripture is the *only* rule of faith, we accept an assertion? which not only cannot be proved, but is logically incorrect. Interpret it in the Catholic sense, and we have the basis of Anglicanism, is the 'Infallibility of the Church.' "It is no vicious circle," says Bishop Forbes, "to say that Holy Scripture proves the existence of the Church, and that this, the Church proves Holy Scripture." This implies the 'act' not necessarily the continuance of *active* infallibility; provided the condition on which it depends can cease to exist.

The second point therefore is the law on which Infallibility depends. The Plenary and absolute authority for deciding controversies exists in the Church (undivided.) "Inerrancy is not the gift of individual Churches but of the Church Œcumenical; and if the Eastern Church be, as we have shown, a real Church, then while the East is separate from the West, the power of inerrancy cannot be set in motion or promoted; all that has been decreed in either of the Churches since the schism is liable to revision, and the promise of guidance given to the Apostles, remains restrained as to its present ness, in consequence of the perversity of the human will." How is Infallibility manifested? General Councils are not necessarily inerrant; on the contrary, Art. XXI. asserts, "they may err, and sometimes have erred even in things pertaining to God.' Œcumenical Councils only are infallible." The decisions of the Œcumenical Church are the Voice of the Holy Ghost, nothing can exaggerate the veneration and submission with which they ought to be received." "In the case of dogma the decision of an approved Œcumenical Council forecloses the matter for ever."

Def.—For a Council "to be lawful and truly Œcumenical it is necessary that all that occurs should be done regularly and the Church should receive it." Hence the ultimate test of Infallibility is the act of reception by the Church. "The inerrancy of a Council can never be guaranteed at the moment. The test of the value of a Council is its after-reception by the Church." Although the Œcumenical Church alone possesses Infallibility, yet under present circumstances, local or national Churches have a right to claim the spiritual allegiance of the people. The English Church, as an independent Apostolic Church, a branch of the Catholic Church of Christ, has always claimed this allegiance to the exclusion of all rival claims; and her XVIII Art. protests against Sectarianism. It necessarily follows from this that Infallibility is not absolutely essential,—"there may be many degrees of Authority adequate to guide us to the faith, short of absolute Infallibility."

This as a religious theory is open to criticism, firstly as to its relation with Theology, secondly with Reason. The former point I do not discuss; against the latter it has been urged—

1. If inerrancy exists only in the Church (undivided) it is clear that the Church can only teach so long as men are substantially agreed. Whenever a question arises sufficient to create division, the power of inerrant teaching vanishes, *i. e.* on the only occasion a decision is absolutely required, the deciding power has ceased to exist.

(*a.*) Moreover the Church, having failed to teach inerrantly for 12 out of 18 centuries, has failed to fulfil Her divine mission, and committed a *sin of omission.*

(*b.*) Again the teaching of the whole Church is the sum of the teaching of the divided Churches, each of which has erred in certain points, consequently the whole includes error, therefore the Church has taught error and committed a *sin of commission.*

If this be so we must no longer speak of 'Indefectibility.'

2. If the promise of guidance is restrained by human perversity, then, since *effect* can never be greater than *cause*, the power of divine promise is inferior to the power of human perversity; conversely the principle of evil has proved stronger than that of good, and the gates of hell have prevailed.

3. If a Council is only Œcumenical conditionally on regularity of procedure and 'after reception by the Church' we must have an infallible judge on the question of regularity. If the head of the Council is such, we have the Papal theory, if it is the body of the Council or the Church Œcumenical which judges, we must suppose every member guided by an intuitive perception of what constitutes regularity of procedure.

Again, if after reception is the test of Infallibility, that is, if time must be given to the Church to assent or dissent, and only in the former case is the decree binding, the result is practically that of the Roman Theory, but the Anglican errs by substituting effect for cause.

4. If the Anglican Church, as a national branch of the true Church claims spiritual allegiance from the people, it evidently, as Mgr. Wiseman remarked is not on grounds of inerrancy, for "as the Church of Jerusalem, Alexandria and Antioch have erred" "so also the Church of Rome hath erred. . . . in matters of Faith." so also the Anglican which pretends to no more to be infallible than she allows them, they may err and in all probability will err.

Is it for this reason? that 'although a particular Church may err the whole Church will never enforce what is not true'; but this is equivalent to saying that men could be compelled, as a solemn duty, to carry their dispute before any given court of judicature, upon the ground that all the courts throughout the Christ could not concur in an unjust decision.

It is asserted that 'the Universal Church of Christ being indefectible, every particular Church which actually forms a part of it, must be considered safe; and thus the communion with the fallible becomes a participation in the universal security of the infallible.' We are met by a greater difficulty. For if the Anglican Church is actually a branch of the Catholic Church, there be intercommunion, because the idea of a branch Church implies union with the stem without which it must be a dead branch; but it is clear beyond demonstration that the Anglican Church is not in communion with other Churches, neither with the Greek, nor Armenian, nor Syrian, nor French, etc. Therefore, she is either alone in the Catholic Church, or she is out of its pale. If the former, she *ought* to claim 'Indefectibly.' If the latter, she *must* renounce 'Authority.'

5. It is more than doubtful, whether submission can be exacted on anything short of inerrancy. A matter of faith is a question of *personal* security, therefore, of the highest moment, consequently there must be an *equivalent* guarantee, I must be certain that in submitting my opinions to the Anglican Church I am nearer the truth than formerly, but without inerrancy there is no certainty. Comparative certainty or probability based on the criticism of reason is pure Rationalism.

6. A further objection is that the theory is entirely speculative. If the Anglican Church possesses this Apostolical power of teaching, why has she never used it? Opportunities surely have not been wanting. Let us, for example, have a local synod of the Anglican Church in India, and settle present religious differences; let its decrees be based on Scripture and primitive tradition and its authority claimed as the perpetual legacy received from the Apostles. The result will do more to settle the question of authority than all the arguments adduced.

Nevertheless it cannot be denied that Anglicanism has done much for religious development, but the system which has not matured, Scripture, Tradition and Reason have with it may be brought into harmony, a faith to be lasting must be practical; if the groundwork of Anglicanism is retained it must inevitably find a more practical expression. Once has the 'olive branch' been offered to Rome and rejected; a second time the terms may be more acceptable to the Supreme Pontiff. Should this be so, there can be but little doubt that Anglicanism, in uniting with the only practical form of Infallibility will carry with her the majority of the English Church.—I am, etc.

C. L.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

ALLAHABAD, 6TH DEC.

Mr. R. B. Chapman and Mr. Allan Hume have been directed to meet H. E. the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey at Bombay.

MEETING OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 6TH DEC.

The Viceregal Council met to-day.

Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the better control of dramatic performances to be taken into consideration. He explained at length the various changes which had been made in the Bill in principle which were as follow :—Magistrates in the Mofussil, meant to be District Magistrates, had clearly stated that the performances against which the Bill decided were performances in a public place, being a place or enclosure to which the public were admitted on payment of money. Provision was made for the punishment of spectators to the prohibited performances, only where they disobeyed the prohibitory order. Power was also given in order to ascertain the character of any intended performance, and so require the necessary information from the author, adapter or owner, occupier of the place of performance. Lately were added clauses expressly saving from the operation of the Act *jatras* and like performance at religious festivals. Mr. Hobhouse also alluded to several memorials and petitions he had received at the twelveth hour against the Bill from British, Indian and other native associations; but he did not see any necessity to delay the passing of the Bill which had been before the public eight months.

Rajah Harendra Krishna supported the Bill generally, and moved as an amendment that all *jatras* be excluded from the operation of the Act.

In reply, Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Cockerell both pointed out the express provisions made towards this object, and said that no attempt was made in the Bill to interfere with the religious prejudices or customs of the people of this country, especially the inhabitants of Lower Bengal. The amendment was negatived and the Bill passed.

Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the Select Committees on the Bills to amend the Land Improvement Act of 1871 and the Indian Registration Act of 1871.

Mr. Bayley presented the final report on the Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum of Calcutta.

Mr. Hope introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the management and the preservation of Government forests in British Burma, and referred it to a Select Committee to be reported on in three months. He postponed two motions; first, to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to the management of Government forests; and secondly, to introduce a Bill to relieve from incumberance the estates of the Thakoors of Kaira.

Mr. Hobhouse, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to give better effect to a certain agreement with the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, entered into a lengthy exposition of the history of the case. After the suspension of the rules and a long explanatory speech from Mr. Hope, the Bill was passed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CALCUTTA, 6TH DEC.

The Legislative Council met to-day, General Norman presiding. After a discussion the Bill for the better control of dramatic performances, as amended, was passed.

Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Improvement Act of 1871; he also presented the report on the Bill io amend the Indian Registration Act of 1871.

Mr. Bayley presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the management of the Calcutta Public Museum.

Mr. Hope introduced a Bill to consolidate the law relating to Government forests in British Burma.

Mr. Hobhouse introduced a Bill to give better effect to certain agreements with the Thakoor of Bhownugger.

The Bill was afterwards considered and passed.

SECOND SPEECH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, 6TH DEC.

In a speech delivered in the Reichstag yesterday Prince Bismarck said, "Russia does not seek great conquests. She asks us only to co-operate at the Conference in bringing about the amelioration of the Christians in Turkey. The triple alliance subsists, and yet the friendship of Germany towards England is equally traditional. I believe that the differences between England and Russia may be arranged; our task is to mediate between the Powers in order to localize the war, and if our efforts prove futile I cannot conjecture as to the future."

NOTE.—Reuter's Telegram Company have received a *second* correction from the Eastern Telegraph Company of Prince Bismarck's speech at the dinner; it is as follows :—After "dread fighting Germany" read "*better* able" not "*but* able."

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 6TH DEC.

The home papers of this morning publish leaders on the speech delivered in the German Reichstag yesterday by Prince Bismarck; they consider it reassuring.

ARRIVAL OF LORD SALISBURY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6TH DEC.

Lord Salisbury, accompanied by the Members of his Staff, arrived at Constantinople yesterday. The Conference commences its sittings on Saturday, the 9th instant.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 5TH DEC.

A message from President Grant to Congress recommends a change in the system with respect to the Presidential election. According to latest reports from Louisiana, the returning board have rejected the returns of the votes in several districts and declared the Republican candidate elected.

LONDON, 5TH DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3
8¼ lbs. do.	7-6
40s Mule Twist	0-11
3 per cent. Consols for account	95
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	103⅞
Bar Silver	55 5/16

LINE REPORTS.—6TH DECEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

H. H. HOLKAR leaves Indore on the 7th instant for Delhi, where he will arrive on the 18th instant, stopping on his way at Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Cawnpore.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PULLEY, 3rd Goorkhas, has, it is said, been engaged by the *Illustrated London News* as its "Special Artist" at the Imperial Assemblage, Delhi.

HER HIGHNESS JUMNABHAI of Baroda is reported to have expressed a desire to be present at the coming Delhi festivities, and arrangements have accordingly been made for her to accompany the Gaekwar.

AMONG the representatives of foreign courts at the Imperial Assemblage, there will, the *Pioneer* says, be a deputation from Muscat. The Imam of Muscat has announced that he will send two high officers of State to represent him at the proclamation of the Empress of India.

THE *Englishman* has been favoured with the following telegram from the East Indian Railway authorities at Allahabad, dated 12 o'clock on Sunday last :—"Accident to Bombay Mail; run into by goods engine just after leaving Allahabad; first class carriage smashed; no one injured."

A FEW days ago Messrs. Cook and Co. sent up a special train from Calcutta to Delhi, with forty carriages and eighty horses. These have, we believe, been engaged partly by the Government for the political guests, and partly by the Viceroy, to meet the wants of the numerous friends he has invited to his camp.

IT is stated that before leaving Lahore, His Excellency the Viceroy made a handsome donation to the fund being raised for the restoration of the Imperial Mosque, the work of which is in progress and which His Excellency visited on Wednesday last—a liberality which has been received by the Muhammedan community with lively satisfaction.

THE Princess of Tanjore arrived at Madras by special train on Saturday morning and was received on the platfrom of the Central Station by Mrs. Firth. A salute of fifteen guns was fired on the arrival of the Princess, and a similar salute was fired when she paid a visit to Government House. She left Madras at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, by special train, for Bombay *en route* to Delhi.

WE believe that the India Office are anxious to have the *Pioneer* contradicted in reference to a statement made by that paper about the admission of natives to the Covenanted Service in India. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 17th states that since the rules submitted by the Government of India in pursuance of the Act of 1870 were sanctioned, no correspondence has passed on the subject between that Government and the India Office.

THE s. s. Dromedary, 129 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur, Mr. and Mrs. Peile, and one hundred and ten followers. The 21st Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour of fifty rank and file, and paraded at the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. yesterday morning to receive H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery on His Highness' landing.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram of the Viceroy's movements, dated Bahawulpore 4th December :—

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Bahawulpore by the Indus Valley State Railway on the 2nd December at 3 P. M., and after inspecting the new palace and the stud went to the agency house at the station. His Highness the Nawab and the Political Agent received His Excellency at Adamwahan. On the 3rd, at 11 A. M., His Excellency started by the I. V. S. Railway to Gote Chani, and proceeded to Sakkar on the 4th by the steamer Ravi. There were illuminations and fireworks in the evening. At his departure His Excellency presented the Nawab with a watch and chain.

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Petersburg of the *Times*, writing on Nov. 11th, says :—"It has been decided that from January, 1877, all duties on the production of gold in Siberia shall be abolished. All restrictions will at the same time be removed from the trade in gold. It will not be an indispensable condition, as hitherto, for producers to send their gold ingots to the Mint to be coined, but they will be allowed to sell them as they please to the highest bidder. This measure is looked upon as a very laudable step on the part of the Government and one which should have been taken long ago."

THE *Cologne Gazette* concludes an article on the situation as follows :—According to the Almanack of Gotha, the number of Mahommedans in European Turkey amounts to 3,619,000, and according to the statistics of Turkey, by Ubicini, published in last September, to 4,830,000, or, in other words, to about one-half of the population. The Mahommedans, moreover, form a homogeneous mass, while the Christians are divided in many points according to religion and race, and are full of hatred against one another owing to conflicting claims. The present political situation of the Balkan peninsula is certainly much more in accordance with facts than that which Russia is endeavouring to put in its place.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 17th Nov. publishes a telegram from Berlin, of the same day, from which it will be seen that England and France are alone to be specially represented at the Conference :—"The German Government has declined to appoint a second plenipotentiary to the Conference. Russia and Austria likewise intend sending their ordinary ambassadors, whose staff will be strengthened by the despatch of additional secretaries and subordinates. It is probable that Italy will follow the same course, and thus only England and France will be specially represented." The same paper also publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—"The Emperor of Russia, in addressing the generals and officers at the close of the review at Tsarkoe Selo yesterday, said :—'Gentlemen, Let us wish the best success to the commanders of our armies.' The Emperor's words were received with enthusiastic cheering."

THE *Post* says it is no small gain to the cause of peace that the assembling of a Conference is approaching; for it may prove, after all, that Russia has no set and unchangeable purpose of forcing war on Turkey. Of course, the utterances of the Czar and his Minister and the mobilizing and moving of the troops may be pointed to as indicating a determined war policy on her part. It must, however, be remembered that the Russian Government has to think of public opinion and the dignity and honour and susceptibilities of the country just as much as Turkey; and if it be true, as alleged, that the Czar has just told his Guards that probably their active services will not be required, we may be justified in reading the signs as meaning little. "It comes to this, then," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that if, as the *Post* believes, Russia has given up the idea of demanding or seizing material guarantees for the execution of the reforms in Turkey, as well as of insisting on 'autonomy,' or of infringing on the independence of the Ottoman Empire, the obstacles in the way of a peaceful solution would be so immensely reduced in number and nature that the Conference might be enabled to arrive at an arrangement that would satisfy the legitimate demands of Russia while respecting the equally legitimate susceptibilities and the independence and sovereign rights of the Ottoman Empire."

THE *Economist* says :—It is stated that the American Government, directly or indirectly, has bought £200,000 of silver in London for coinage purposes; and nothing can be more remarkable, considering what was said some months since, than that it should have to come here for that purpose. When Mr. Goschen's committee was appointed, it was believed that large supplies of silver would rapidly come hither from America and would reduce its price extremely. But, in fact, America is not sending us so much silver as she used to do. Our imports of it thence were in the months of Ocober this year and the two preceding as follows :—1874, £193,971; 1875, £261,093; 1876, £80,092, showing a great diminution. We hear it, indeed, said that the new silver mines in Nevada are not anxious to increase their production for fear of lowering the price. But if the production can be thus manipulated, it must be in very few hands. There can be no great number of producers able to bring the article to market at present, and those that there are must feel they are tolerably secure against a greatly increased competition for the immediate future; and neither of these would be the case if there were, as was said, a large region full of new silver mines of extreme productiveness. If that was so, all producers would be eager to be first in the market. There would be a rush to produce silver as soon as possible, just as in former times there was a rush as soon as possible to produce gold. The "test of results" is the best test to apply to unknown causes, as we confess we still remain sceptical as to the extreme magnitude of the new American sources of silver supply, so long as so little silver comes to us from America and so long as the American Government—no matter for what reason—find it expedient, directly or indirectly, to obtain it from hence.

THE Prussian correspondent of the *Times* translates an article of the *Golos* which argues that mobilization does not necessarily mean war but, on the contrary, is intended to exact concessions without drawing the sword. The following are extracts :—

We shall easily dispose of pending difficulties if Europe is once convinced that we are ready for war. All that is still wanting is the open mobilization of the Russian army. Harmony at the Constantinople Conference depends chiefly upon the mobilization of our troops. At Constantinople and in all Europe people should know that, upon the expiration of the armistice, millions of Russian soldiers are ready to carry out the commands of their august Sovereign. The mobilization of the Russian troops leaves the Conference no option except war or submission to the Russian demands. This mobilization, therefore, is indispensable, whatever course the Conference debates may take. There now every probability of the Conference producing results perfectly satisfactory to Russia. A gratifying sign is appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury to act as special plenipotentiary at the coming diplomatic debates. Our supposition that the Marquis has been appointed contrary to the expressed wish of Lord Beaconsfield is indirectly but none the less unmistakably confirmed by the British press. We are frankly told that the Marquis of Salisbury is too religious a man to approve the subjection of Christians to Turkey, when that subjection is proposed to be based, as it certainly will be in some respects, upon the peculiar tenets of the Mussulman faith. Hence it may be concluded that in appointing the Marquis of Salisbury the British Cabinet pursued a policy diametrically opposite to the views which prompted Lord Beaconsfield's speech on Lord Mayor's day. Hence the presence of the Marquis of Salisbury at the Conference is a reassuring sign, and one that promises to promote a pacific issue. According to the *Times* newspaper Lord Salisbury is not the man to recoil from any solutions merely because they are new, and while hoping for a pacific result, merely regrets that Russia will be able to attribute impending improvements to her own unaided initiative. All this, it is true, was written before Lord Beaconsfield delivered his famous speech in Guildhall; but it is evident that no one in England expected Lord Beaconsfield would deliver such an oration on the eve of a Conference and at a moment when all the world was delighted to regard the appointment of Lord Salisbury as a promising sign. The Premier's bellicose language was a surprise and a very disagreeable one, to all England. No doubt the impression produced by it has been strengthened by the words uttered by his Russian Majesty at Moscow. These momentous words have proved it very questionable policy at this particular juncture to declare the military occupation of Northern Turkey as incompatible with Ottoman integrity and the Paris Treaty of Peace. Those who wish to preserve peace ought to say no such thing.

We should not at all be astonished if in consequence of the indiscretion committed by Lord Beaconsfield the conviction were spread in England that Parliament must be convened without loss of time. There can be no longer any doubt that the First Minister of Queen Victoria endeavours to involve England in a war, deprecated by the English nation, and, probably, by Queen Victoria too. There can be no longer any question that Lord Beaconsfield aims at neutralizing the pacific disposition of the British Government, as shown by the selection of the Marquis of Salisbury, and that he wishes to evade public control by keeping Parliament prorogued. The policy of Lord Beaconsfield should make even those Englishmen think twice who wish to regard Turkey in the light of a European Power. The more probable the armed intervention of Russia in consequence of the superciliousness and imprudence of the Premier's speeches, the more probable also will be the participation of those elements whose reserve prevented Servia and Montenegro attaining their aim. The Roumanians are concentrating their forces and Greece is making 120,000 men ready. Should the war break out again it will be a very different affair from what it was. Let England be ever so ready for war, she can hardly support Turkey at such a moment as this.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes that the Greek Government will address to the Great Powers a memorandum demanding that the situation of the Greeks in the Turkish provinces shall be discussed at the Conference.

DURBAR AT THE RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 5TH DEC.

THE Sirdars of the Baroda State were invited to a durbar yesterday. The Nawab Sahib, Meer Kumaloodeen, on whom Sir Lewis Pelly reposed no little confidence during the late crisis when Mulharao was confined, is one of the chief hereditary nobles of the Baroda State. Meer Ebrahim Ali, the scion of the late wealthy nobleman, Meer Surfuraz Ali; the Scindee noble, Dosoo Meyah; the Pandra Raja, General Divine; and all the officers of the Regular Troops of the State, were present, in number about a hundred, the majority of whom are Brahmins, with valuable girdles and swords round their waists. From eleven o'clock the Residency compound began to be filled by the numerous outriders and followers of the different Sirdars and officers of the State, and up to a little before the specified time, 12 noon, all arrived punctually, and the occupation of seats according to rank was personally supervised by that most affable gentleman, Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Baroda. Immediately after Mr. P. S. Melvill, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General, accompanied by the Dewan of the Baroda State, Sir T. Mahdevarao, Captain Jackson and the Naib Dewan entered the durbar room, and the two former occupied a sofa, the Dewan, on the left of the Agent to the Governor General. Soon after the object of the durbar was divulged by Mr. Melvill to all present in Hindoostanee that H. H. the Gaekwar would soon be leaving Bardoa for Delhi, and his attendance there is fraught with benefit to the dependents of the State, during H. H.'s absence it is hoped that all will combine to display their zeal and devotion to the *gadee*. The object of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi was explained very kindly by Mr. Melvill, some of the Sirdars having very limited notions why such a huge gathering there is about to take place. Mr. Melvill explained that Her Majesty Queen Victoria was going to assume the *luqub* (title) of Kaisur-i-Hind, and that day would be observed with the greatest rejoicing all over her possessions. Soon after, all took their departure from the Residency, but not before Mr. Melvill and Captain Jackson condescendingly shook hands with every one present and inquired after their health.

A *fête* for the children of the officers of the cantonment and of the State army as well as others came off on Saturday evening last, and the treat, I am glad to say, was quite a success. For Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Richy and Mrs. Morse and a couple of others exerted their utmost to make the little ones as happy and comfortable as possible. In the compound of the 9th Regiment Mess a long table was spread with all kinds of fruit and confectionery. The gathering began soon after half-past three o'clock, and within a short space of time upwards of fifty little ones were visible doing full justice to the eatables. After partaking of what they could, all in a group were led to the merry-go-rounds, rides on elephants, races, and many other games, in which many elderly folks also took part. The 9th Regiment band discoursed sweetly all the evening. At the close of the games the little ones had given them a present each and soon after dispersed, but not before the magic lantern had been brought into requisition. A little boy, Adams, thanked all present.

BOMBAY.

A YOUNG PRABHU GOING TO ENGLAND.—We hear that the Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship has been given to Mr. Vasudeva Crushnarao Dhairayvan, B. A., who lately obtained the degree of LL.B. He will shortly proceed to England to study for the Bar. He is the sixteenth young man from the Prabhu community who has started for England.

STRANGE ACCIDENT AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—After the arrival yesterday of the mail steamer, whilst the Customs' officer was examining the baggage of one of the passengers, a pistol, which was found in one of the boxes, was removed by the officer under the supposition that it was not loaded, but as it happened to be loaded an explosion took place and a shot passed through the leg of one of the other passengers who happened to be standing near.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—Mr. James Shepherd, the treasurer of the Indo-British Institution, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Dowlut Dwarkajee, a bill-collector employed by that institution to collect bills, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 12-8 received by the accused on the 1st instant from the Pension Paymaster at the Presidency Pay Office, and not accounted for, and the complainant has further reason to believe that the accused has received other money, on behalf of the institutions and that he has not accounted for the moneys so received.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, Captain J. C. Nicholas, of the British ship Guinevere, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Robert Townsend, a discharged seaman of that vessel, in respect of a balance of wages amounting to Rs. 46-14-4 not being paid to complainant which was justly due. The captain admitted that that amount was deducted from complainant's wages in consideration of the discharge as agreed to by the complainant. The complainant refuted this statement to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, and his Worship considered the deduction made by the captain to be illegal and issued an order for the amount claimed, Rs. 46-14-4.

PROSECUTIONS FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Bapoojee Boohams, cartman, for working his bullock in Parell Road, the animal having a sore neck, was fined Rs. 3.—Bapoojee Mannajee, cartman, for working his bullock in Hainse Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3.—Shaik Adum Dawood, contractor, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Hurry Dondoo, sandman, for working his bullock in Grant Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3.—Karpoo Mypottee, cartman, for working his bullock in Parell Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3, and Esoo Radoo, cartman, for working his bullock in Falkland Road, the animal being lame of the near fore leg, was fined Rs. 3.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—The charge of defamation laid by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff against Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy, Allybhoy Hussonally, Adumjee Hussonally, and Jewajee Khanbhoy, was yesterday called before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Ardaseer Framjee appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Rimington for the defendants. Mr. Ardaseer said he was glad to be able to say that in consequence of the intercession of mutual friends of the parties, the prosecutor was willing, with the Court's permission, to withdraw the charge, the defendants having tendered a written apology, withdrawing as untrue the imputations made by them, and expressing their sincere regret for the same. Mr. Ardaseer handed up the apology to the Court. Mr. Rimington, on behalf of the defendants, regretted that his clients had laid themselves open to the charge. The Magistrate, in allowing the charge to be withdrawn, addressed the defendants saying that it was extremely improper of them to have conducted themselves against the prosecutor in the manner stated in the information. He (the Magistrate) was glad that the defendants had thought fit to apologise for their conduct, as otherwise he would have been obliged to commit the case to the Sessions if the prosecutor had proved it. The defendants were warned and discharged.

HOONEEA, THE NOTORIOUS DACOIT TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.—This notorious outlaw, Hooneea bin Bhaghojee, who was captured by Major Daniell, and was committed to the Criminal Sessions by the late Mr. Johns, the First Assistant Magistrate, for committing dacoity, &c., but in which case the jurors returned a verdict of not guilty. Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, to whom a reference was made by Mr. Newnham, the Sessions Judge, have sentenced him to transportation for life.—*Poona Observer.*

STARTING FOR DELHI.—We now hear from Secunderabad that Sir Richard and Lady Meade will leave that station on the 10th instant, *en route* to the Delhi Assemblage, and go on direct to Agra, where they will meet the Nizam and his party, and accompany them to Delhi. His Highness the Nizam, as we said before, will leave by a special train at 7 A. M. on the 8th, and will be accompanied by Sir Salar Jung and his two sons, H. E. Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomrah with his two sons Khorshesjah and Ekhbalood-Dowlah and his grandson, Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah, Nawab Nizam Yar Jung, Nawab Sarem Jung, Nawab Tehnut-Yavur Dowlah and his two sons, Ekram Jung and Moostahakem Jung, Nawab Koover Jung, Nawab Khadeer Jung, Nawab Tahamtun Jung, Captains Trevor and Clerk, and Doctor Law.—*Id.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—We understand that a collision had taken place last Saturday night at 12 o'clock between the special train which was coming with the officers and troopers of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers and a goods train near Sholapore. It appears that a goods train was standing at a station (the name of which we are not in position to state) waiting the arrival of the special train with the Lancers. The pointsman, through some neglect on his part, shifted the train on to the same line on which the goods train was standing and a collision took place, the shock of which was so great that several of the officers, who were sleeping in the first-class carriages, were thrown away from their seats, but we are glad to say that they sustained no injury, save some bruises. Both the engines' buffers were smashed to pieces, and had it not been for the timely exertions of the engine-drivers on both sides, the accident would have been most disastrous. Her Majesty's 16th Queen's had indeed a very narrow escape.—*Id.*

STRANGE DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN.—A married man of the 44th Regiment, who left this station with the detachment of time-expired men, &c., on Wednesday, the 22nd, in charge of his wife (an invalid) and three children, two of whom were twins, returned the other day, having buried his wife, who died at Sholapore, and bringing back with him his eldest child only. It appears that some persons—the station master and his wife, it is said—having no children, adopted the twin children, on the father's signing a declaration that he willingly gave them over to them, and renouncing all further claim to them. The man was assisted in the burial of his wife by two time-expired Lancers, who were on their way to England; inquest, post mortem examination, and funeral rites being of necessity dispensed with. The body was, however, put into a coffin, and it is rumoured that sixty rupees were buried with the deceased, which it is presumed she had sown up in some part of her garments.—*Deccan Times.*

FIRE AT MATHERAN.—We have received a letter from our correspondent at Matheran, dated 4th December, which says :—This forenoon at 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the bungalow belonging to the Hon'ble Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C. S. I. The roof of the bungalow is half-tiled half-chuppered. The cause of the fire is not yet known, but it is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary. The mallee of the bungalow had left for his village and given over charge to a relative of his own. It is said that the mallee had not obtained his master's permission to go away and leave a *budlee* in his place. It is a great pity that there are no fire engines at Matheran. The Superintendent, Dr. Niven, brought 150 coolies to the spot very quickly, and the fire was extinguished with their timely aid, but not until a large portion of the house was burnt down. However, some of the furniture and the out-houses, together with a portion of the bungalow, were saved. The loss is estimated at Rs. 8,000. The mallee's relative has been taken into custody pending inquiry.—*Deccan Herald.*

A BRAVE DEED.—Among the passengers by the steamer John Jacob, which left Kotree lately for up-country, were Messrs. Ralfe and Lescomb, Royal Engineers; Messrs. Campion and DeRienzi, Civil Engineers, all for the survey of the Khelat route; and Mrs. and Miss Nash, for Sukkur. Mr. DeRienzi has been posted *pro tem.* to the office of the Superintending Engineer as personal attendant. Mr. DeRienzi is a gentleman of high professional attainments; he was for some time connected with the Indus Valley State Railway works. While writing of Mr. DeRienzi, we must chronicle a bold and daring feat performed by him while at Kotree. A cartman and a packing case fell overboard off an unguarded gangway, got entangled in ropes, and were about sinking. Mr. DeRienzi jumped off near the stern by a hawser end, turned the man and the box over, so that he could catch a rope, and thus he was saved. Mr. DeRienzi lost a valuable watch and got a good ducking; the box happened to be his, and it contained valuable effects. It was lost and Mr. DeRienzi paid dearly for the courageous deed he performed.—*Sindian.*

SUSPECTED ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY AT KURRACHEE.—In order to correct the many garbled reports afloat regarding the recent alleged poisoning affair, we deem it necessary to state facts as they actually transpired. We have refrained hitherto from noticing the subject, as it is yet, we may say, *sub judice*, but silence any longer would probably be injudicious. On Saturday, the 18th ulto., Mr. Twells, the Marshal of the Kurrachee Jail, and his family, composed of his wife and five children, after partaking of their dinner, were taken with violent fits of retching; medical assistance was called in, and after the usual remedies were administered, the sufferers recovered; the ejected matter was safely secured, in the presence of the Inspector of the Town Police, into whose custody it was delivered. It has been forwarded to Bombay for chemical analysis, and until the result of it is ascertained no steps can be taken. It is, of course, suspected strongly that an attempt was made at poisoning, but about this all doubts will shortly be set at rest. It is not true, as has been stated in a telegram published in the *Times of India* of the 23rd ulto, that a criminal information has been laid against the Deputy Jailor, Mr. Dinshaw Kavasjee, who has not even been suspended from his duties. We may mention that the cooking utensils were carefully examined, but no traces of verdigris could be discovered in them.—*Sindian.*

OUR SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1877.

WE circulate with to-day's issue our Sheet Almanac for 1877, printed in four different colours and containing useful information in the form of tables of daily pay or allowance and a table of income or wages. The sheet has a very pretty appearance, and does, we think, considerable credit to our Superintendent, who has displayed much skill and taste in the arrangements of the colours. The difficulty of printing in different colours is very great, the type having to be raised to receive each colour and each portion of type must fall in exactly the proper place or the entire work will be spoilt.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A SERIOUS railway accident occurred on the G. I. P. Railway at Kurjut on Tuesday through a train running into another in front of it, both going in the same direction. One fireman was killed and the driver (Reid) was very seriously injured, and he will in all Probability lose his leg, which was broken to pieces.

The Civil Surgeon of Tanna, Dr. Boustead, was taken to the spot by a special train and rendered all possible assistance. Two native firemen were also injured, but Dr. Boustead pronounced their wounds to be trifling. The driver (Reid) was one of the steadiest and most trustworthy drivers on the line. The accident is said to have originated through the signaller having pronounced the line clear. A strict investigation was to take place yesterday.

THE CONCERT THIS EVENING AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE Concert this evening at the Town Hall in aid of the Famine Relief Fund promises most favourably. It will be a success from a pecuniary point of view, for a large number of tickets have already been sold; and as to the Glee Society and those who kindly have volunteered to give their help, we may safely presume failure to be impossible. With a good programme and a crowded house the anticipations indulged in will be surely realised. We would remind ticket-holders that, owing to the street near the Town Hall being "up," their approach thereto will be slow, their arrival should, therefore, not be delayed; and, we may add, that those who should be unfortunate enough not to reach the Hall before the Concert begins, will be requested to wait till the selection which is being played or sung at the time be ended, when they will be conducted to their seats. An arrangement of this sort is necessary to prevent interruption, and will be certainly appreciated.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP SERAPIS arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. About this time last year, the Serapis was employed on the important errand of carrying about the Prince of Wales, bringing His Royal Highness out from Italy to Bombay, and conveying him round from Bombay to Ceylon and Calcutta, and afterwards, in the early part of the present year, accomplished the fulfilment of her mission by taking him safe home again to England. After the Prince and his suite had landed at Portsmouth, the Serapis was put into the shipwrights' hands and was soon stripped of her gay plumage (with the exception of the gilding on the saloon) that had been donned for the occasion of the Royal tour, and returned to her former condition as an Indian troopship, in which capacity she has now accomplished another voyage to this country. Our shipping report says :—

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Serapis, 4,173 tons, and 700 H. P., Captain D. G. Davidson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, October 29th, Queenstown 3rd, Malta 14th, Port Said 18th, and Suez, 20th November, with 80 officers, 7 ladies, and 4 children; 1,066 men, 63 women, and 90 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, and there were two deaths, one woman and one child. The following is the list of officers :—

4-60th Rifles.
Major Algar
Major and Mrs Anderson and child, Paymaster
Capt Galderson
Capt Croft
Capt Crofton
Capt Erved
Capt Robinson
Lieut Marsham
Lieut Martin
Lieut Walker
Lieut Vere
Lieut Storey
Lieut Wel's
Lieut Campbell
Lieut Upton
Lieut Buchanan
Lieut Canning
Lieut C Crawford
Sub-Lieut Kitson
Sub-Lieut Butler
Adjt Hutton
Qr-Mr and Mrs Beley and child
Surg Harman
Lieut Porter, 43rd Foot
Lieut H Lane, R E
Lieut Gordon, 1-25th Foot
Lieut Coombs, R N
Lieut Whittall, 63rd Foot
Lieut Snodgrass, R H A
Lieut and Mrs Hon J Napier, 92nd Foot
Lieut Murray, 72nd Foot
Lieut Downing, 72nd Foot
Lieut Brooke, 33rd Foot
Lieut Berkeley, 39th Foot
Lieut and Mrs Russell Jones and two children, 63rd Foot
Lieut Grant, 92nd Foot
Sub-Lieut Davidson, 2-60th Foot
Sub-Lieut Downes, 1-18th Foot
Sub-Lieut Tevershaw, 1-21st Foot
Sub-Lieut Trevers, 1-25th Foot
Sub-Lieut Paynder, 33rd Foot
Sub-Lieut Batten, 34th Foot
Sub-Lieut Hobart 43rd Foot
Sub-Lieut Gray, 44th Foot
Sub-Lieut Wilson, 48th Foot
Sub-Lieut Jones, 54th Foot
Sub-Lieut Mason, 51st Foot
Sub-Lieut Vansittart, 63rd Foot
Sub-Lieut Wilmer, 65th Foot
Sub-Lieut Leslie, 66th Foot
Sub-Lieut Deane, 67th Foot
Sub-Lieut Preston, 68th Foot
Sub-Lieut Goate, 81st Foot
Sub-Lieut Linley, 83rd Foot
Sub-Lieut Cook, 89th Foot
Sub-Lieut Kingwood, 7th Foot
Sub-Lieut Wallerstein, 65th Foot
Sub-Lieut Dimond, 13th Hussars
Sub-Lieut Brath, 1-3rd Foot
Sub-Lieut Munn, 89th Foot
Sub-Lieut Bulman, 85th Foot
Sub-Lieut Cubitt, 2-12th Foot
Sub-Lieut Cates, 1-3rd Foot
Sub-Lieut Coles, 1-3rd Foot
Sub-Lieut Keef, 1-21st Foot
Sub-Lieut Stirling, 85th Foot
Sub-Lieut Cole, 109th Foot
Sub-Lieut Slater, 1-18th Foot
Sub-Lieut Lindgell, 1-18th Foot
Sub-Lieut B Powell, 13th Hussars
Sub-Lieut Poett, 39th Foot
Sub-Lieut Lord Ogilvey, 13th Hussars
Sub-Lieut Wallace, 62nd Foot
Sub-Lieut Shakespere, 89th Foot
Sub-Lieut Onslow, 1-12th Foot
Surgeon Tomes, Mad Med Ser
Surgeon Cobb, Mad Med Ser
Surgeon-Major and Mrs J Mackey and child, Med Dept
Capt Saportas, 63rd Foot
Capt and Mrs Fawcett, 33rd Foot
Capt and Mrs Kay, 68th Foot
Nav Lieut Pascal, R N

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the court yesterday, the following, among other matters, were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

RE TRICUMDAS SUMBHOODAS.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The petition was filed on the 14th July, and the schedule on 1st August 1874; an interim order was granted on the latter date, since when nothing had been done. The insolvent did not answer to his name, and the petition was dismissed.

RE PUDUMSEY LUKHUMSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, adding that if his Lordship did not grant it, he would apply for leave to amend the schedule, reserving the application for an interim order. At the last court day, the application was refused, not on the opposition of a creditor, but because his Lordship thought the schedule was imperfect. All the books of the insolvents were with the Official Assignee, and all three of them were in jail. His Lordship mentioned several blanks which he had noticed in the schedule on the previous occasion. Leave was granted to the insolvent to amend the schedule generally.

RE COWASJEE BOMONJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. He was a man holding an important position in H. M.'s Dockyard, and he had got the permission of the Government to apply for the benefit of the Act. His Lordship granted an interim order for three months with respect to the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, the execution creditor.

RE DWARKADAS PRANLAL.

Mr. Telang, for an opposing creditor, said the case stood last on the day's board, and asked for a transfer to the board of long causes. Insolvent, who appeared in person, had no objection; and the application was granted.

RE SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order for four months, on the ground that insolvent was settling with his creditors. Some of the creditors had gone to their native country, and were not expected to return until the next Hooli holidays. With the consent of the Official Assignee, an interim order for four months was granted.

RE HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE JUSSAWALLA.

Mr. F. R. Viccajee, for the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw the petition, as the only creditor, the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, had been settled with. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*.

RE BAJIRAO HURRICHUNDER.

Some time ago insolvent obtained his discharge, when an order was made that he should pay Rs. 5 out of his pension for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Dhurundar, for the insolvent, now called attention to the Pension Act of 1842, and asked that the order for payment be set aside. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*.

RE DHICKAJEE PESTONJEE PAPROO.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The petition was filed on the 28th February and the schedule on the 2nd March 1875, since when insolvent had done nothing further. The insolvent, who appeared in person, said he had no means up to this time, but now he had collected some money and wished to proceed with the insolvency. His Lordship dismissed the petition.

RE MUNCHERJEE COOVERJEE.

On Mr. Budroodin's application, insolvent was granted a rule absolute to withdraw his petition and schedule.

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Insolvent had, at the request of the Official Assignee, gone to Calcutta to institute certain proceedings about a ship. His case was adjourned till January next, but probably the time would have to be extended. His Lordship granted an extension of the interim order for three months.

RE SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE GOREWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Insolvent expected funds from his son at Aden, and Mr. Gamble had no objection to an extension of the order for a month. The interim order was extended for a month.

RE RAMJEE VAGHOJEE BHUJAY.

Mr. Dhurundar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule on the grounds stated in an affidavit. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE NANABHOY ANUNDRAO WAGHIRE.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. An interim order was granted to insolvent on the 16th August 1876, since which date he had done nothing. The insolvent did not appear, and the petition was dismissed.

RE RAMCHUNDER SOONDERJEE.

Mr. Dhurundar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order to enable him to compromise with his creditors. Some of the creditors' names were omitted from his former schedule filed in June last. An interim order for three months was granted.

RE PREMJEE NUNDOO.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The last proceeding in the case was that on the 5th October last, insolvent was ordered to amend his schedule, but since then he had done nothing. The petition was dismissed.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Robert Angus, Senior, a merchant, Rs. 68,020. Robert Angus, junior, a merchant, Rs. 14,163. Gopall Jairam, a sepoy, Rs. 742. Bapoo Munore, a broker, Rs. 2,668. Sha Shamjee Arjoon, a merchant, Rs. 1,747. Mahomed Ibrahim Mahomed Enoos Sonday, a moulder, Rs. 1,837. Soonderjee Lowjee, a merchant, Rs. 27,950. Ramjee Khundoojee Sunday, a contractor, Rs. 2,119. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Dustoor, a priest, Rs. 3,600. Nicolas de Chaves, a clerk, Rs. 886. Andrew Mudray, a fitter, Rs. 598. Nowrojee Cowasjee Soortee, a compositor, Rs. 2,500. Sewram Raghoo Dewlay, a labourer, Rs. 687. Purmanundas Purbhoodas, a merchant, Rs. 2,192.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 30th ultimo.

Read letter marked A. from the Chief Engineer, dated 8th November, stating that he has heard complaints made that the great power of the Pronge Light dazzles the pilots when they are close to the Lighthouse, and suggesting that evidence be taken on this point before any accident happens. He also states what he considers would be an effective remedy.

Read report marked B. by Deputy Conservator, dated 15th November, stating that the only complaint he has heard is from Mr. Walke, master pilot, and that he would be averse to diminish the brightness of the light. He states, however, that in the opinion of some ship masters the light revolves too quickly, and that it would therefore be desirable to reduce the speed of the revolutions.

Read report by Harbour and Pilotage Committee. They are of opinion that the dazzling power of the light is not such as to make navigation dangerous, and they do not recommend any alteration to be made.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Committee is concurred in.

Read letter marked C. from the Chief Engineer, dated 8th November, suggesting an alteration in the lantern of Kennery light, so as, by a red "cut off" on either side to guard the dangers to the south such as Chaul Khadow, and to the north such as the Thull Shoal, and forwarding plans regarding the same.

Read report marked D. by the Deputy Conservator, dated 15th November, stating that the Kennery light is now so well known, that the bearings in conjunction with the soundings will always show on all points a ship's true position, and he thinks that an alteration such as proposed by the Chief Engineer might, seeing that the outer light ship shows a red light, lead to mistakes being made.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Captain Henry approves of the Chief Engineer's suggestion, while the other members of the Committee consider that the light should be left as it is.

RESOLUTION.—No alteration should be made in the Kennery Light at present.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd November, forwarding a recommendation by the Assistant Commissioner of Customs that a wooden ceiling be put on the chowkey at Import Gate, Carnac Bunder, the estimated cost of doing which is reported by the Chief Engineer to be Rs. 286.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th November forwarding application from Mr. J. A Shepherd for a reduction in the rate of wharfage fee charged for his steamers. The Traffic Manager recommends that the four steamers, some of which carry passengers down the coast, be considered as ferry steamers, and that the wharfage charge on them be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 75 per mensem each.

In this recommendation the Bunders Committee concur.

RESOLUTION.—The rate for steamers not exceeding 300 tons register should be reduced to Rs. 75 each per mensem.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd November, asking sanction, as a temporary measure, to the entertainment of seven peons at Rs. 8 each per mensem, in order to keep an effective check on the income derived from grain traffic, which, the Traffic Manager states, is now carried on at the Ryan Market from 6 A. M. to 10 or 11 P. M. daily.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Submitted lease of 178 3/9 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate to Haskel Babajee.

This was signed by the Chairman and by two Trustees, and the Secretary was ordered to affix to it the seal of the Trust.

The following were amongst papers laid on the table :—

1. Government Resolution No. 1681, dated 20th November, sanctioning supplemental estimate No. 5, which provides Rs. 5,750 for paving the "muccadum's" shed, Carnac Bunder.

Statement furnished by the Executive Engineer, Municipality, showing the times at which night-soil was pumped at the Carnac Bunder night-soil depot during October with a memo. by the Chief Engineer showing

	h.	m.
Maximum time	2	7
Minimum	0	12
Average	1	9½

PILOTAGE STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH NOV.

17 vessels piloted into harbour.
17 " " out of "
1 " transported.
2 " attended to.

A.

Bombay Port Trust, Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1876.

I have heard complaints made that the great power of the Pronge Light dazzles the pilots when they are close to the Lighthouse. I think it might be well to take evidence on this point before any accident happens. If it be considered desirable it might be obscured by a partial cylinder of neutral tinted glass shading from south to the bearing of inner L. S. or as much azimuth as was considered best. It would be sufficient to screen the central lenses, and the shade might be slipped into a groove attached to the lamp and removed in thick or rainy weather.

THOMAS ORMISTON, Chief Engineer.

B.

Bombay Port Trust, Office of Dy. Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, Bombay 15th, Nov. 1876.

The only complaint that I have heard with reference to the Pronge Light is from Mr. Walke, Master of Pilot Schooner No. 1 * * * * * * I should be very adverse to alter the brightness of the light in any way. Several shipmasters have remarked to me that the light revolves too quickly which makes it difficult to obtain a correct bearing readily of it; it would be therefore desirable to decrease the speed and number of the flashes to, say, three in a minute.

W. L. SEARLE, Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

C.

Bombay Port Trust Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th November 1876.

From the Chief Engineer to the Secretary.

I forward two plans in connection with a proposal for making an addition to the Kennery Light which I think would be useful. One plan is a general plan embracing the coast within the range of the light to an observer 30ft above the water, to a scale of one inch to two nautic miles traced from the Admiralty charts. Another is the arrangement in the lantern of "Red Cuts" to guard the dangers to the south, such as Chaul Khadow and to the north such as the Thull Shoal. The arrangement is simply a blind of red glass 2ft in wide next the apparatus and a strip red glass 6in. wide to give a definite "cut." Whenever a vessel got within the red, she would know she was in danger. I bring this forward now, partly because I think it is a good thing to do and partly because Messrs. Chance are sending out the new lamp for Kennery and new apparatus for the Dolphin, and the glass may conveniently be sent at the same time.

The expense would be small, and I should think Rs. 500 would cover all charges.

The light illuminates 225 deg. of the horizon, of which 350 deg. at each flank are to be made red, leaving 155 deg. from 150 deg. W. of north round by west to 10 deg. W. of south white.

THOMAS ORMISTON, Chief Engineer.

D.

Bombay Port Trust, Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, Bombay, 15th November 1876.

The Kennery Light is now so well known that the bearings in conjunction with the soundings will always show on all points a ship's true position; any alteration of the kind proposed is likely to lead to complications and mistakes; for instance, if a vessel come from the south, and is close in with the coast, not having seen the white portion of Kennery Light, might mistake the red portion for the Outer Lightship, as many shipmasters (through ignorance or otherwise) know the Outer Light is red but not revolving.

A stone beacon on the Chaul Khadow rock similar to the harbour beacon will be very useful to country craft working up the coast and going into Chaul or Alibaug. With Kennery Light it cannot now be considered an ocean danger.—I have, &c.

W. L. SEARLE, Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Abbotts Smith, Esq., M. D., M.R.C.P., late Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Finsbury Dispensary; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Senior Physician to the City Dispensary, and Senior Physician to the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c., &c., writes on the 25th of October, 1875: "It not unfrequently happens that first impression lose, with their freshness some of their force and that in course of time opinions become modified. I have, therefore, much pleasure in stating that the more extended experience of the use of Moller's Cod Liver Oil, in a very large number of cases, has only served to confirm the opinion that I expressed nearly ten years ago in a certificate which I then gave, viz., that it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained, that it can be readily taken by delicate persons and children, when other forms of oil are refused, owing to their unpalatableness, and that it is consequently, a valuable remedial agent in the treatment of consumption, and of many other affections accompanied by debility and wasting. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint, and pint Bottles. London depot, 521 Oxford-street, W. C., and in Bombay at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Nov. 17.*)

The arrangements for the Conference are believed to be progressing satisfactorily. All the European Governments have agreed to send representatives.

An objection urged by the Porte against the Conference has it is thought been surmounted by the representations of the English Government.

Lord Salisbury leaves England for Constantinople on Monday, Nov. 20, stopping at Paris and Vienna on his road.

The attitude of Russia is considered most threatening. The Czar delivered a warlike address at Moscow on Nov. 10, which has been received with enthusiasm in Russia.

Prince Gortschakoff has issued an order for the mobilisation of the Russian forces, and a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, in which he explains why this step has been taken. The exportation of horses from Russia is forbidden.

Russia has announced the guarantees which she will demand of the Porte. The first and most important is the disarmament of the Moslems in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria.

Lord Beaconsfield's speech, expressive of England's determination to abide by the Treaty of Paris and maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire, is considered a challenge to Russia in that country and in Germany.

Austro-Hungary is divided between the sympathies of its Slav population for Russia, and its Magyars for Turkey.

France, Germany, and Italy are holding studiously aloof.

Mr. H. S. Northcote and Mr. Marwood Tucker have been appointed assistant-secretaries to Lord Salisbury.

The Queen has commanded that a new medal, commemorative of the Arctic Expedition, shall be struck and distributed among the officers and crews of the Alert and Discovery.

The consecration of Archdeacon Johnson as Bishop of Calcutta takes place on Nov. 30.

On Monday, Nov. 13, Colston's Day at Bristol, speeches were delivered at the Conservative banquet by Sir Stafford Northcote, and at the Liberal banquet by Mr. Lowe.

The French anti-clerical party in the Chamber of Deputies have been defeated in an attempt to secure the abolition of the diplomatic representation of France at the Vatican.

Cardinal Simeoni is to succeed Cardinal Antonelli, who died Nov. 6, as Chief Secretary to the Pope. The Pope is much distressed at Antonelli's death, but is still well and vigorous.

The result of the election for the American Presidency is not yet certain.

The contracts entered into between the Khedive and Messrs. Goschen and Goubert have been signed.

It has been decided that the crime of Captain Keyn, of the Franconia, who was convicted of manslaughter for running down the Strathclyde, does not come within English jurisdiction, but the authorities in Hamburg have decided upon prosecuting him for manslaughter.

A memorial is to be erected in honour of Sir Rowland Hill, the originator of the penny postage, now in his eighty-fifth year, at Hidderminster, his native place, to which more than two thousand pounds has been already contributed.

Mr. Henry Chaplin was married on Wednesday, Nov. 15, to Lady Florence Leveson-Gower, daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, in Trentham parish church.

The Prime Minister, who has been staying with Lord Shrewsbury at Ignestre in Staffordshire, was suddenly summoned back to London by telegram last night.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Herries; Sir Emerson Tennent; the Hon. H. Walpole; Lady Charles Bell; Lady Elphinstone; Lady Anne Rathdowne; Archdeacon Callwell; W. Hudson, late E.I.C.S.; Capt. E. H. Kenney, R.N.; Com. S. Strong, R.N.; Capt. F. J. White, late E.I.C.S.; Capt. F. M. Roche, Mad. Ret.

OUR FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE following Despatch from Lord Derby to Lord Augustus Loftus, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is published in a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of November 10th :—

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 30th, 1876.

"My Lord,—The time has arrived when it may be useful that I should place on consecutive record the various efforts which Her Majesty's Government have made for the preservation of peace in Eastern Europe, so that the position taken up by them during the recent negotiations may be accurately defined.

"Her Majesty's Government, having reason to believe that the good offices of the Powers would be acceptable to Servia and Montenegro, informed Mr. White, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Belgrade, on the 14th of August, that though they would not propose mediation unless it were asked for, he might suggest to Prince Milan that an application from him to the Powers for their good offices would be favourably received by England.

After giving a history of the progress of events from the 24th of August last Lord Derby continues :—

"Sir Henry Elliot was accordingly instructed, on the 5th, in the event of the terms of peace which had been proposed by the Powers being refused, to press upon the Porte as an alternative to grant an armistice of not less than a month, and to state that, on the conclusion of an armistice, it was proposed that a Conference should immediately follow. He was further to intimate that, in case of the refusal of an armistice, he was instructed to leave Constantinople, as it would then be evident that all further exertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government to save the Porte from ruin would have become useless.

"Her Majesty's Government, at the same time, informed the Governments of the other Powers of this proposal of an armistice, and the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the armistice should be followed by a Conference.

"The plan of renewing the demand for an armistice received unanimous support, but the suggestion of a Conference gave rise to some objections and inquiries. The Austrian Government, in a despatch, the substance of which was communicated to me by Count Beust on the 9th of October, while stating their desire not to thwart the action of England, requested information on the following points :—

"1. Whether the Porte is to take part in the Conference.

"2. Where the Conference is to meet.

"3. If the Conference is to be composed of the foreign Ministers of the respective countries or of Plenipotentiaries.

"4. What is to be the programme of the Conference.

"They stated that it would depend upon the information derived from the answers to these question whether they could waive the objections they entertained to the idea. Until then they were of opinion that a commission at Constantinople, such as had previously been suggested would be a preferable plan, and would more profitably employ the time allowed by the armistice.

"As Count Beust did not ask for an immediate reply to the above queries, I told his Excellency that I must reserve my opinion on the first point—namely, whether or no the Porte should be represented in the Conference. It would be necessary to ascertain the views of other Powers, which were still unknown to me.

"As to the second question I must equally reserve a final expression of opinion; but, personally, I was inclined to think that Constantinople would be on various accounts the most convenient place of meeting.

"As to the third, I considered that the personal attendance of the various Foreign Ministers at a Conference, whose sittings might last some time, would be in many respects unadvisable.

"As to the fourth, I agreed in the view, which I understood to be that of Count Andrassy, that a Conference without a basis was not likely to lead to good results; and I thought that a programme, more or less definite, ought to be agreed upon before it met; but the terms of such programme would require care in framing, and I could only say that it should be submitted to the Powers in due course.

"On the other hand, it appeared that the Russian Government were likely to stipulate for the exclusion of the Turkish Representative from at least the first portion of the deliberations of the Conference—a step which seemed to make it undesirable that Constantinople should be the place of meeting.

"In a despatch addressed to your Excellency on the 11th of October, I reverted to the subject of the influx of Russian Volunteers into Servia which had already formed the subject of conversation between Count Schouvaloff and myself. I pointed out the embarrassment caused to the Roumanian Government by the passage of these Volunteers through their territory, and stated that Her Majesty's Government considered that the Government of Prince Charles had some right to complain that their conscientious efforts to remain neutral were thus thwarted. I went on to say that the Government of Great Britain would be the last to suggest the repression of sympathy with a popular cause as long as it did not exceed the limits prescribed by International Law, but that the presence of Russian officers and soldiers in the Servian army had assumed proportions little short of national assistance.

"If the Emperor of Russia was as sincerely desirous of a speedy and peaceful termination of the war as Her Majesty's Government believed him to be, he could scarcely be insensible to the difficulties thus thrown in the way of a settlement.

"The assistance so openly given to Servia must tend to excite irritation and suspicion in the minds of the Turkish Ministers, and at the same time to raise the hopes of the Servian Government and render them less inclined to listen to reasonable terms. Beyond this there was the danger, that the presence of so large a foreign element in the Servian army might lead to a spirit of insubordination and constitute its commanders into military chiefs, independent and impatient of the control of Prince Milan's Government.

"These considerations Her Majesty's Government wished to press on the serious attention of the Emperor and his advisers, and you were instructed to take an opportunity of expressing yourself to the Russian Government in this sense.

"On the 12th October the Turkish Government communicated to the Representatives of the mediating Powers at Constantinople a Note, in which they stated that, taking note of the proposal of the Powers for the re-establishment of peace with Servia and Montenegro on the basis of the *status quo ante*, and while declaring themselves ready to submit to the decision of the Powers on the conditions they had themselves proposed, they were ready to consent to the conclusion of a regular armistice. They considered, however, that it should extend to six months, from the 1st of October to the 31st of March. They requested, at the same time, that the Powers should name delegates to arrange the terms of the armistice on the spot, and stated that they were ready at once to give the necessary instructions to their troops, and that then the delegates would have to come to an understanding with the commanders of the contending armies on the details of the armistice, and with respect to the necessity of not permitting the Servians to re-occupy the positions now in the possession of the Imperial troops. The Porte further hoped that the Powers would take measures to put a stop to the introduction of arms and munitions of war into the Principalities, as well as to the influx of Volunteers, and felt confident that the Powers, while impressing on the Principalities the necessity of scrupulously observing the obligations imposed by the armistice, would be able to prevent all attempts on their part to encourage, directly or indirectly, the insurrectionary movements in the neighbouring Provinces, or to furnish aid to the insurgents.

"On the same day a general scheme of reform was promulgated for the whole Ottoman Empire, the substance of which was communicated to me on the 13th by the Turkish Ambassador. These reforms consisted in the establishment of a Senate and of a Representative Assembly to vote the Budget and taxes, a revision of the system of taxation, the reorganization of the Provincial administration, the full execution of the law of the vilayets, with a large extension of the right of election, and other measures of reform, including the practical measures which had been desired to be introduced into Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"Immediately on learning by telegraph from Sir H. Elliot the intention of the Porte to grant a six months' armistice, I pressed upon Count Schouvaloff and Count

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Beust, the importance of their Governments inducing Servia to accept the armistice. I also urged this through Her Majesty's Embassies at Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Rome, and sent instructions in the same sense to Belgrade and Montenegro.

"The Russian Ambassador expressed his doubts whether the armistice would be accepted at Livadia. I thought it right to warn his Excellency that, however strong might be the feeling of national indignation against Turkish cruelties, it would be superseded by a very different sentiment if it were once believed by the English nation that Constantinople was threatened. I said that, rightly or wrongly, the conclusion to which every one here would come would be that the rejection by Russia of the Turkish proposal indicated a fixed purpose of going to war; and I entreated him to omit no effort to make his Government understand the light in which this resolution would be viewed by the English people.

"On the 12th I learnt from Lord Lyons that the French Government would send immediately instructions to the French Agent at Belgrade to urge the Servians to accept the armistice, and on the 13th the Austrian Ambassador informed me that his Government accepted the proposal of six months' armistice, would do all in their power to procure its acceptance by other States, and would use their best efforts in that sense both at Belgrade and with the Prince of Montenegro. They still declared, however, that they could not determine their course as to a Conference without knowing the programme. They considered the exclusion of a Turkish Representative contrary to the Treaty of Paris, and they hoped that the questions of the armistice and Conference might be kept separate, and the armistice agreed to without being complicated by considerations as to future negotiations.

"On the 12th the Russian Charge d' Affaires at Constantinople had expressed himself against a long armistice, and when reminded by Sir H. Elliot that his Government had asked a short time previously for one of three months, replied that circumstances had changed, and he did not believe that his Government would be satisfied with the present proposal; and on the 16th Count Schouvaloff communicated to me the telegram from Prince Gortchakoff dated Livadia, October 14, of which the following is a translation:—

"'We do not think an armistice of six months necessary or favourable to the conclusion of a durable peace, which we desire. We cannot exercise pressure on Servia or Montenegro to make them consent to the uncertainty of their difficult situation being so prolonged. Lastly, we consider that the financial and commercial position of all Europe, already intolerable, would suffer still more from this delay. We must insist ('decons insis er') on an armistice of a month or six weeks, the original proposal of England, subject to its being prolonged, if the progress of the negotiations shows it to be necessary.'

"I told Count Schouvaloff that I had received this communication with regret, and pointed out to him that the proposal of Her Majesty's Government was for an armistice of 'not less than a month;' no objection being taken on our part to a longer term.

"The Italian Government likewise demurred to the proposal for a long armistice.

"Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government thought it right to make an appeal to that of Germany, which had hitherto remained uncommitted to either view. I accordingly requested the German Ambassador to lay the matter before the Cabinet of Berlin, and to inquire wether they saw an opportunity of exerting their influence to procure the acceptance of some compromise which might avert the danger, now to all appearance imminent, of an open rupture between Turkey and Russia.

"On the 19th inst. his Excellency communicated to me Prince Bismarck's reply, which was to the effect that, although an armistice of six months appeared to the German Government acceptable, and they would have wished Russia to accept it, they did not think that, taking into account the position they had held till then, they would be justified in exercising a pressure on the resolutions of the other Powers. Prince Bismarck suggested, however, that perhaps an armistice of six weeks might offer some chance of a solution.

"In this state of things, as it was evident that any efforts to bring about the acceptance of the Turkish proposal of a six months' armistice by Servia and Montenegro were checked by the attitude of Russia, Her Majesty's Government felt that further efforts on their part were useless. I therefore informed the Russian Ambassador that, having accepted the Turkish proposal for a six months' armistice, Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to withdraw their acceptance or to make any new proposition. I stated, however, that Her Majesty's Government would offer no objection to a shorter term if the Porte were willing to consent to it, but that they would not press the Porte to do so.

"I have since learnt from Sir Henry Elliot that the Porte has informed the Russian Government that they agree to an armistice of six weeks, on condition that if the negotations are not ended by that time it should be renewed for a similar term, and again for two months if the second period passed without result.

"In the foregoing summary of the negotiations I have indicated the successive steps which Her Majestys Government have taken to secure an agreement among the Powers. Upon the application of Servia for their good offices, they first obtained the support of all the Powers to a proposal to the Porte of an armistice of not less than a month, and on the Porte advancing terms of peace as a counter-proposal, Her Majesty's Government submitted to Russia in the first instance, and then to the other Powers, provisions which might, in their opinion, from the basis of pacification, and which likewise, secured the concurrence of the Powers. When subsequently difficulty occurred in obtaining the acceptance of these provisions by the Porte, Her Majesty's Government again, in concert with Russia, recommended that the proposal of an armistice should be reverted to, and pressed it upon the Porte in the strongest manner of which diplomatic action will admit, at the same time suggesting a Conference—a suggestion which, from what had previously passed, Her Majesty's Government had reason to suppose would also prove acceptable to the Russian Government. If obstacles have been interposed which have frustrated the intensions of Her Majesty's Government, they have not been occasioned by any failure on their part to meet objections in a conciliatory spirit. The object which has been sought throughout has been to arrive at a speedy and durable pacification.

Her Majesty's Government have felt that the continuance of the present war, which was commenced in defiance of the public remonstrances of Russia and the Powers, is all the more lamentable from being unnecessary, since there are no avowed ends to be attained by it which could not be better and more surely arrived at by peaceable discussion. It has long been evident that, so far as the improvement of the condition of the disturbed districts of Turkey and of the non-Mussulman population generally throughout the Empire is concerned, the unaided action of Servia and Montenegro could have no practical effect, and that from the time when the question passed into the hands of the mediating Powers further bloodshed served only to add to the distress and misery of the population.

"Her Majesty's Government have done all that has been in their power to procure the cessation of hostilities and the re-establishment of peace, for which Servia and Montenegro appealed to their good offices. They believed that this would be accomplished by a prolonged Armistice, and supported that proposal accordingly, feeling convinced that such an Armistice meant peace; nor could they regard the period as unreasonable, inasmuch as the discussion which took pace in 1861 with regard to the constitution of the Lebanon occupied from the 22d of January to the 9th of June. They regret that other counsels have prevailed, and that the uncertainty of the situation has thus been continued, with the commercial and agricultural distress which must ensue from it in Servia and Montenegro and the adjacent districts. They are unable to see how the constantly impending possibility of war can be otherwise than ruinous to all the countries concerned, and would hail with satisfaction any proposal which might bring such a state of things to an end.

"They cannot, however, consider that it lies with them to advance any fresh proposition; and, while most anxious to cooperate with the other Powers in any measures of pacification in which the Powers may concur, must refrain from pledging themselves to anything which may impede their liberty of action hereafter should the rights and interests of this country be affected.

"Your Excellency will read this despatch to Prince Gortchakoff, and give his Excellency a copy of it, stating at the same time that Her Majesty's Government feel assured that he will find in it a convincing proof of the earnest desire which they have shown to act in concert with the Russian Government and to maintain in all respects the good relations subsisting between Great Britain and Russia. "I am, &c., "DERBY,"

LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Sir George Campbell, the member for the Kircaldy boroughs, who has been on a tour to Turkey, writes to his constituents on the subject of the atrocities. He says:—

I cannot at all answer for the details of the horrors which have been told, the many tortures, and worse things. Judging by my experience in other parts of the world, I think it likely there is a great deal of exaggeration in the stories told by the Christians about these things. Any way, they are bad enough; but about the massacres and destruction, burning and plundering, there can, unfortunately, be no doubt whatever. These things are in no degree exaggerated. There is ocular proof of them. An attempt was lately made by the pro-Turkish party to make out that a large proportion of those supposed to be killed have returned to their villages; but I have ascertained that there is not the least ground for the assertion. At Batak there are not now nearly so many people as Mr. Baring reported to be left alive. And so in other places. I confess I did not expect the destruction to be so complete as I found it. I have seen a good deal in my day, but never anything for one moment to compare with this, and I am satisfied that there has been nothing like it in modern days. It is not only setting fire to towns and villages, and letting them burn—the destruction was organised and systematic. It was all in the way of making examples and terrorising. There are towns which had a population of several thousands each in which there is not a single house left. I am satisfied that Mr. Baring's statements on this subject are, on the whole, certainly not over, but probably rather under, the truth.

Referring to action on the part of Her Majesty's Government to prevent similar occurrences, Sir George says Government has the matter very much in their hands. If they are firm, and determined to do right, it will be done. If the Powers will only work together, it must be done, and in a matter of this kind he hopes all will assist, and not obstruct a Government honestly doing its best, be it Liberal or Conservative.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander, on his way from the Crimea to St. Petersburg, delivered an address on Nov. 10 to a body of representatives of the nobles and Communal Council of Moscow, in St. George's Hall, in that city. His Majesty said:—

I thank you for the sentiments you have been good enough to express towards me in reference to the present political state of affairs, which has now become more clearly defined than before. I am pleased and ready to receive your address. It is already known to you that Turkey has yielded to my demands for the immediate conclusion of an armistice in order to put an end to useless slaughter in Servia and Montenegro. In this unequal struggle the Montenegrins have, as on all previous occasions, shown themselves to be real heroes. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Servians, notwithstanding the presence of our volunteers in the Servien ranks, many of whom have shed their blood for the Sclavonian cause. I know that all Russia most warmly sympathises with me in the sufferings of our brethren and co-religionists. The true interests of Russia, however, are dearer to me than all, and I should wish to the uttermost to spare Russian blood from being shed. This is the reason why I have striven, and shall still strive, to obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians in the East by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will commence in Constantinople between the representatives of the Great Powers to settle the conditions of peace. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement. Should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain such guarantees as are necessary for carrying out what we have a right to demand of the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently, and I am convinced that in this case the whole of Russia will respond to my summons, should I consider it necessary, and should the honour of Russia require it. I am also convinced that Moscow, as heretofore, will lead the van by its example. May God help us to carry out our sacred mission!

THE RUSSIANS IN TURKESTAN.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Daily News*:—

"Sir,—Permit me to say a few words in reply to a letter signed 'A Russian,' published in the *Daily News* of October 27, with regard to my account of the campaign of the Russians against the Yomuds in 1873.

"1. My criticisms on General Kaufmann bear solely on his conduct as a general and an administrator; I have no personal complaint to make of him. Far from refusing me permission to join the forces acting against Khiva, he, on the contrary, wrote to me from Kualatal inviting me to Khiva. I was in no way irritated against the Russian Government or the administration of Turkestan. Indeed, I had taken to Tashkent a very high idea of the government and the capabilities of that province, which was changed only by what I myself observed and heard there.

"2. I think I have made no mistake in translating from General Kaufmann's orders, No. 1,167 of July 6-18, and No. 1,217 of July 1022, 1873. In proo of the correctness of my understanding of these orders allow me to quote also from Order No. 1,169, addressed by General Kaufmann to the Commander of the Orenburg detachment, on the 6-18th of July, 1873:—'.... Then you will immediately make a movement on the settlements of the Yomuds and give over their settlements and families to destruction and extermination, and their lands and property to confiscation.' I enclose copies of these paragraphs from the Russian original for the benefit of your correspondent or of any Russian scholar.

"3. The extract from General Kaufmann's Order No. 1,167 was published in the '*Russian World* (*Russki Mir*) on the 2-14th of February, 1875, by General Tchernayeff, and also in translation, in *The Times* of April 6, 1875, in a letter dated Humburg, March 25. Neither of those statements was ever controverted. I have myself seen the original order.

"4. The dates of the narrative by Mr. Gromof are by an accident given in the old style; the dates of the new style—12 days later—should have been added. My information about the campaign against the Yomuds was not, however, derived entirely from Mr. Gromof. I had heard of the orders of General Kaufmann, and of what had taken place when in Tashkent, and what I then heard was, I thought, subsequently confirmed by the statements of many of the officers who had taken part in the expedition. Mr. Gromof is a merchant, who accompanied the expedition as sutler, and took part in the fight as a volunteer. He was decorated for his energy and bravery. He had not to my knowledge any grude against the commanders, and, having seemed to me impartial, I could scarcely imagine that he wilfully maligned his countrymen. I therefore gave his story of what occurred, making it rest on his authority, rather than an account in my own words, based on the statement of officers whose names could not be mentioned. In conversation with Mr. MacGahan (from whom these orders of General Kaufmann were carefully kept concealed), I find that he is still of opinion that no women or children were purposely killed. The orders given by General Kaufmann are undeniable facts. I shall be only too happy to believe that they were not carried out, even to the extent which the statements of Mr. Gromof and others had led me to think.

"I do not think that the Russian officers and soldiers are habitually brutal, cruel, or savage, and I have always considered the Turkoman campaign and the Khokand campaign as very exceptional. I do not believe I am far wrong in placing the whole blame of the acts I reprobate upon General Kaufmann, the commander of both expeditions. Personally, Russian soldiers are good-hearted fellows, and I would not for a moment compare them to Basis-Bazouks, as has of late been very unjustly done. I see no reason, however, for concealing the ill-conduct of Russian officers in matters like this, any more than that of Ahmed Aga Chef ket Pasha.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

"EUGENE SCHUYLER.

"Constantinople, Nov. 4."

MOBILIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY

The *Times* published the following telegrams:—

St. Petersburg, Nov 14.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the mobilization of part of the Russian Army. A Circular addressed by Prince Gortchakoff to the Russian representatives abroad explaining this measure, points out that the Emperor does not wish for war, and will, if possible, avoid it. His Majesty is, however, determined that the principles of justice which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees.

Evening

Prince Gortchakoff's Circular to the Russian representatives abroad is published this evening in the *Official Gazette*. It bears date the 1st inst. (old style), and says that, in view of the acts of violence perpetrated in the Turkish Empire, and which continue notwithstanding all the efforts of the Imperial Russian Cabinet, the Emperor is firmly determined to obtain the accomplishment of the object aimed at, and finds it necessary to mobilize a portion of the Army. The Emperor does not wish for war, and will do all in his power to avert it. He will not relax his efforts until the necessary humanitarian principles are completely guaranteed.

An Imperial ordnance is published, dated the 1st inst. (old style), sanctioning the formation of six Army Corps, composed of the Divisons stationed in the military districts of Odessa, Charkow, and Kieff. The active Army will comprise the 7th, 8th, 18th, and 32d Corps under the supreme command of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, with Adjutant, General Nepokoitschitzky as Chief of the staff, Prince Massalsky as commander of the Artillery, Major-General Depp as commander of the Engineer Corps, Major-General Stolzenwald as Inspector of the Hospital Department, Lieutenant-General Tomin as Captain of the Irregular Forces, Prince Barklay de Tollay-Weimarn as Commander of the 7th Corps, General Radetzky of the 8 b, Baron Kruederer of the 9th, Prince Woronzoff of the 10th, Prince Schachoffskoi of the 11th, General Wanowsky of the 12th, General Ahrens as Commissary of Stores of the Army on active service, and Dr. Riseikaw as Military Medical Inspector.

Semlin, Nov. 14.

Intelligence received here from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Army is in readiness to take the field

Belgrade, Nov. 14.

The Russian Consul-General has informed General Tchernayeff that the Emperor forbids his return to Russia.

The General will go on leave to Vienna to-morrow for 28 days in order to see his wife.

THE ART OF DECEPTION.

(*Saturday Review.*)

One of the most singular inconsistencies to be observed in everyday life is found in the different manner in which the habit of deception is regarded according to the age and position of those who practise it. Children, as soon as they become capable of distinguishing right and wrong, are taught to look upon deceit as one of the worst sins that can be committed. Boys at school are not only taught the beauty of truth by their masters, but, in a certain rough fashion, reverence it among themselves. A boy, for instance, who parades ostentatiously to his master an assumed steadiness of principle and submissiveness of demeanour is very soon branded with the odious title of sneak. On the other hand, occasions arise in schoolboy life, when, by sticking to a deliberate falsehood, a boy may gain for himself the reputation of a hero among his fellows. This, however, is a detail of the curious system of schoolboy morality, the unwritten laws of which might afford an interesting matter for study. Girls, it would seem, are by nature more inclined to untruthfulness than boys; but this inclination is really very often the result of moral cowardice, a defect which it may be said is as common to boys and men as to girls and women. But in the one case there are deterrent influences, absent in the other, which often lead to the attempt at overcoming, or at any rate concealing, this fault. A boy who has invented a story to save himself from a scrape, and is found out, is generally made to feel in some tangible way that he has been guilty of a gross blunder, if not of a crime. He becomes conscious that his conduct has gained him nothing but a punishment and the scorn of the community. With girls the matter is somewhat different; some form of punishment my be inflicted, but the sense of having done a shameful thing is less frequently and less strongly inculcated. A girl who has been detected in a falsehood may be teased on the subject by her companions, but she will not be shunned and despised. Thus she is very likely to learn early in life the great maxim that it is not crime but detection that one ought to avoid. Among a certain class of grown up women there is little more disgrace attached to untruthfulness than among girls; and this, it must be said, is to a great extent the fault of men, who so diligently assure women that they are by nature untruthful that it is small wonder if they end by believing the assertion and acting upon it. It also occurs that certain women who have cultivated a love for truth become disgusted at the general weakness of their sex in this respect, and fly in consequence to the opposite extreme. They judge it necessary to employ some striking means for convincing the world that they are not as other women are, and that whatever they say is trustworthy, and they therefore affect an irritating sharpness of manner and an uncomfortable habit of saying the most disagreeable things they can. In order to avoid flattery, they overwhelm one with bitter criticism. Perhaps they are, however, more tolerable, inasmuch as they at least act from principle, than the women of the world who are accomplished in the art of deception, and employ all its resources to wound any one against whom they have a grudge. Their words are to those of the woman who flaunts her truthfulness in one's face as the bite of a snake to the chance blow of a bludgeon. Both, wowever, may be said to be results, in opposite directions, of the same system. The most dangerous women probably in the matter of untruth is she who, with a frank manner, a plasant smile, and the honest appearance of Iago, will look you full in the face and tell you what she knows to be a deliberate lie. And such people are commoner than may be generally supposed, inasmuch as the fallacy that a person skilled in the art of deception cannot look others in the face is still very generally entertained, although it has been often enough exposed.

Among men the practice of falsehood is perhaps not more rare than among women; but it is apt to take a less harmful form. There are many women who are known to devote themselves to the propagation of untruths, or, what are more dangerous, half truths, and who suffer very little in social estimation or position. But a man, and there are of course many such, who spends his time in circulating malicious reports, in collecting the raw gossip of clubs, decking and adorning it after his own fashion, and sending it out again in a complete and finished form, is likely to get little by his pains but contempt, except, indeed, among a circle of scandalous old women, who are always ready to welcome him. The men who lie with success, if so hard a name as lying ought to be given to their practices, are those who have some resemblance to Corneille's *Menteur*, who are led away by force of imagination, and also by a certain feeling for artistic effect. These men are most usually found amongst Irishmen, and their method was pretty accurately hit off by a late Judge, who observed that Irish witnesses could never be trusted. "But, my lord," said one of the counsel, "your lordship's father was Irish." "Yes," was the answer; "I meant that they had a picturesque round-about way of putting things. They are all very eloquent." These people begin to tell you a story, and as they go on some detail which would be valuable in completing its effect suggests itself to them. The impression that it ought to have happened is so strong that it at last develops into a belief that it did happen; and, as one detail after another rises in this way into the narrators mind, a gorgeous structure is raised where at first there was only the intention of laying down a brick. And, as the habit gain upon the man who falls into it, it may no doubt happen that he arrives at building up his towering stories of fancy without any foundation of fact. We remember one professor of the art of deception of this kind who had carried his system to something near perfection. He excelled all his rivals by virtue of never making a mistake. He had different sets of visions wherewith to dazzle his different sets of friends. To literary men he always appeared in the character of a man who combined scholarship with vast wordly knowledge, and would flash before their eyes his intimate acquaintance with distinguished military officers, well-known men of fashion, and so on. At an army mess, on the other hand, he was full of stories of what this or that great novelist or poet had said to him in confidence. And, whether by instinct or practice, or a combination of both, he was never known to tell the wrong kind of story to the wrong person.

This is, after all, only the carrying out in mature life of the tendency to invention not rarely found in children, who, especially those who have no companions of their own age, are very apt to live in an imaginary world where they enjoy countless honours and dignities. How far it is desirable to check this tendency must always be something of a puzzle to parents and guardians. By rebuking the child who spends hours in fashioning a tale of wonderful events, and becomes so fascinated by the working of his fancy that he cannot but think it real, they may possibly be checking the faculty that would have made its possessor a poet, a painter, or a musician. On the other hand, if the child's imagination is allowed to run riot as much as it pleases, a habit of complete disregard for truth may be engendered, of which the consequences are most disastrous. But it may of course only grow into the skilful practice of that judicious art of humbug which is invaluable to any one bent on making his way in the world. The pleasant manner which indicates that its possessor has a greater regard for the person to whom he is speaking than for any one else in the world is an acquirement that may be of great use. Only it must be employed judiciously. The person who practises it should be able to discern at a glance whether his interlocutor is likely to resent this appearance of intense sympathy as humbug, or to accept it as a tribute to his own powers of fascination. There are people to whom this peculiar manner is natural, and in whom it probably springs from real kindliness; and there are others who deliberately acquire it, and use it with a definite purpose, and it is perhaps rather hard upon good-natured people with a naturally agreeable manner that they should be constantly confounded with professors of humbug. In excuse for these last it might be remembered that pleasant manners are by no means such a drug in the social market that they ought to be rejected without very strong reasons.

Perhaps, of all forms of deception, self-deception is the most dangerous, as it may be the most successful. A man who deceives himself, if he does it thoroughly, will find easy to make others believe in him. It may always be matter for wonder to those who live with him and know him well how far he carries his self-deception, whether he deliberately imagines himself to be what he is not, and to have what he has not, or whether he lives in a dream out of which he takes care never to wake; but this will not interfere with his success in imposing his own view of his attributes upon outside personages. There are some people whose habit it is to tell long and romantic stories about themselves, who will regulate their actions day after day as if these stories were realities, and who, when some well-meaning but officious friends tries to unceive them by pointing out the faleness of their hopes and indeed of their lives will only look upon him as a jealous enemy, and add to their self-deception another prop to support it. Ones first thought about such self-deceivers as these is that one day their fall must indeed be great; but one may be disappointed, agreeably or not, by finding that when one thought they were digging pits for themselves, they were in truth raising steps to greatness. And at any rate one thing is tolerably certain, that if a man has not some strong belief in himself, which he may or may not express on every possible occasion to other men, he will find it difficult to convince the general public of a merit in which he has no personal trust.

KAISAR-I-HIND.

Nov. 7, 1876.

In the *Times* of October 7, the Queen's title of Empress of India is translated of *Shri-Kaisar-i-Hind*; and it is now known that *Kaisar-i-Hind* [in Hindi, *Hind ka Kaisar*] is to be the official translation in India of "Empress of India." It is a most happy translation, and the credit of proposing it is believed to be originally due to Dr. Leitner, who, six months ago, namely, in *Indian Public Opinion* of May 7, showed how it was the only translation of "Empress" or "Emperor" which could with any propriety be adopted. There was no doubt from the first, whatever differences of opinion there might otherwise have been about it, that the new title would give the highest satisfaction to the Princes and Chiefs of India. It exactly defined their relation to the British Government, and, above all, the relation of the British Government as the paramount power in India to them. And, after all, it was not an un-English title. It had been borne by some of our Anglo-Saxon kings,—King Edgar, for instance, styled himself "Anglorum Basileus . . . Imperator et Dominus," as was pointed out, last March, by a learned contributor, in the columns of the *Athenæum*. Nor does it necessarily bear any of the evil imperial Roman, or French, or Russian associations which have become attached to the word Imperator, and its contraction, Emperor. Imperator was originally a Republican title. Cicero was Cicero Imperator; and Augustus Cæsar, who was Imperator, refused the title of Romulus lest he should be thought to look to that of "Rex"; and he refused the title of "Dominus"—"Lord Protector," as we might say—because in Rome a *slave holder* was called Dominus. But the puzzle was how rightly to translate "Empress of India" in India, and every one at once felt, directly the article in *Indian Public Opinion* appeared, that it had been successfully solved.

I should, before it appeared, have said, leave the title untranslated. I should have been almost contented with Queen—if left untranslated. In native books in Bombay the *Shahinshah* of Persia is styled Imperator, and the natives of India would have quite naturally taken to Empress or Imperatrix. The title of Empress had long been naturalized in the Presidency towns, and the title Queen, as applied to Queen Victoria, is used untranslated in India, as on the rupees coined by the late Rao of Cutch. In India the Queen has hitherto been officially designated *Malika* but every owner of a plot of ground in India is *Malik*—[the word *Malik* "King," as in Abimelech, Melchisedec and Moloch, is indeed a different word from *Malik*, "proprietor," but is derived from the same root, and is the same word in popular use and acceptance]—or *Malika*—Lord or Lady. *Sultan* is a delegated title, and for that reason would never do, as well as that because, like *Malik* and *Raja*, it may be used also in the feminine gender; and it was essential that the Queen's title in India, whatever it might be, should be one used only in the masculine gender, as *Nawab*, the title of the *Begam* of Bhopal. *Shahinshah* or *Padshah* would have done, but that the sovereigns of England are more than the Emperors of Delhi ever were, or the Persian King of Kings. These titles have become too commonplace. They are also too exclusively identified with Mohammedanism. *Raja* and *Adhiraja* have also become degraded by vulgar use, and are too exclusively identified with Hinduism. And how the noblest titles in India have, through the Oriental tendency to exaggeration, become depraved in their significance, and often, indeed, deprived of all importance, is well shown in the instances of the once proud titles of "Caliph," now used for "a tailor," and of *Mihtar*, for "a scavenger" or "sweeper." But *Kaisar* is still the most formidable term of empire known in India. It is at once perfectly naturalized, as in *Khisarbagh*, Cæsar's Garden—[compare Kaisar-ieh, Sara-gossa, Jersey, Cæsar's Island, and Cherbourg, Cæsar's fort. We have again from Alexander, Candahar, Samarkand, Sanderun, and Alexandria. Why has no English name left its indelible stamp on the East, "above any Greek or Roman name," after a century of British rule in India ?]—and yet so uncommon that no one seems to have thought of it, until Dr. Leitner suggested it as the only possible translation for "Empress of India." The natives generally speak of the Sultan of Turkey as the *Padshah-i-Rum* and the *Imparator-i-Rum*, and of the Czar of Russia as *Imperator-i-Rus*. But when they would give the most august expression to their sense of the power and majesty, whether of the Mohammedans *Sultan* [and *Khalif* of Islam] or Christian Czar, they style them respectively *Kaisar-i-Rum* and *Kaisar-i-Rus*. The title comes down in an unbroken line [I am not unmindful that it was superseded by that of Sebastocrator in the Greek empire under Alexios Comnenos] from the Consuls and Emperors of pagan Rome, and the Cæsars of Christian Byzantium, who were still styled Cæsars of Rome [*Kaisar-i-Rum*] when the august title was assumed [as was the Crescent also] by the Mohammedan Sultans of Iconium [Rum] and conquerors of Constantinople. *Kaisar-i-Hind* is better, as the original title of the sovereigns of England as Lords Paramount in India, than Emperor or Empress, which would rather be looked on as the translations of the Indian title for use in England. The Queen in India is more Cæsar than Empress, in any modern sense, and in our empire there is a true "*Kaisari*" rather than a "*Padshohi*." For English ears, however, it is better to use "Imperator" and not imperial "Cæsar". The Government has in short made a great hit all round. The complete style—in spite of the mixture of languages—might be *Maharej-Adhirāja Sri Rani*, Victoria, *Kaisar-i-Hind*"; "Great Sovereign over Sovereigns, Consecrated Queen Victoria, Empress of India."

In conclusion I would note that the Crown of England is an Imperial Crown altogether apart from the Queen's new title of Empress of India, and that there never would have been the slightest impropriety, at anytime from the reign of Henry the Eighth, in styl the sovereigns of England His Imperial Majesty the King, or Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, as the case might be; and that the Queen's title in India of *Kaisar-i-Hind* [*Hind ka Kaisar* in Hindi] would have been just as legal before 1876 as from and after it. Had *Kaisar-i-Hind* only been thought of before it would have exactly expressed, as Queen untranslated even never could [translated, of course, it could not possibly], the exact position of the British Government in India,—and there would have been no need at all for the Royal Titles Bill.

George Birdwood.

—*Athenæum.*

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	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
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25	29 0 4	25	26 8 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

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ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1876.

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